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PROHIBITION JOKE SCORED BY ACTOR AND THEATER-GOER

New York Critics Classify Jibes
at Dry Law Lowest Form of
Humor—Managers Bar It

Wet Propagandists "Tricked"
Some Film Men to Use Argu-
ments on the Screen

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Declaring that the "prohibition joke" is the lowest form of humor, and that a corps of dry humorists should be mobilized to answer the wets' attack, Robert C. Benchley, on the staff of New York "Life" and one of New York's leading dramatic critics, today gave frank utterance to some of his opinions on wet plays now running here.

"In plain dollars and cents the financial and laugh-getting value of the liquor joke is much lower now than it has been, and it is constantly sinking," said Mr. Benchley to the correspondent. "It is the constant source of irritation to the dramatic critic, and the latter has had a good deal to do with its loss of popularity."

"In certain vaudeville circuits, notably Keith's, I understand there is a strict taboo on this sort of humor, and managers are becoming more and more strict about it on the regular stage."

"The prohibition joke never was funny. The reason was that it usually took the form of elementary satire among people who hardly knew what real satire was. Among low grade intellectuals it was considered pretty subtle effort to couple up the 'loss of free institutions' with a declamation of the eye that accompanied it and the winks of the eye that accompanied it were familiar to critics, and at one time brought loud guffaws. Not so now."

Screen Victim
"While I don't think efforts to ridicule prohibition on the stage were the work of professional wet propagandists, I do think it is almost certain that they were behind some of the squibs and catch lines that have appeared in the movies. As one who has been in many drives myself, I know that the first vehicle to which appeal is made by all parties is to the screen. The uses of propaganda are so specialized and systematized that you can almost put anything that some wet agency put those jokes into the films. Continuing he said:

Now the prohibition joke has faded out. A couple of New York plays are

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BARODA ASSEMBLY PROHIBITS LIQUOR

By Special Cable
BOMBAY, Oct. 6.—The Bombay Government asked the municipal corporation, the Port Trust, and other public bodies, also Government officials, to give effect to the resolutions of the Legislative Council recommending that "untouchables" be allowed places in the institutions maintained by Government public funds.

The Baroda Assembly passed a resolution recommending the total prohibition of liquor in the Amrit district. This is stated to be the first instance in India of a Legislature adopting such a motion.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE LEAVES NEW YORK FOR CANADIAN TRIP

Throng Captivated by British
Statesman—Points to World's
Need for Peace

By a Staff Correspondent
ON BOARD LLOYD GEORGE SPECIAL TRAIN, ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 6.—David Lloyd George's conquest of America is well begun. New York, seldom ruffled by mere nobility, captivated yesterday by England's commoner. It was the welcome of a great democracy for one of history's greatest democrats.

Today he is traveling up through the historic valley of the Hudson, a valley rich with memories for Englishmen and for Americans alike of days of conflict when more than independence was at stake, when, as Mr. Lloyd George himself expressed it, "British democracy was born."

In his private car this morning the history of those revolutionary days was retold. Martin H. Glynn, formerly Governor of New York State who made the acquaintance of the former British Prime Minister when he discussed the Irish situation with him in London prior to the establishment of the Irish Free State, rode with him and pointed out the places of special interest.

At Newburg, across the Hudson, Washington's headquarters were pointed out, and the British position on the opposite shore against which the revolutionary forces launched a successful attack. Mr. Lloyd George is a great admirer of George Washington and recalled, readily, the history of the struggle.

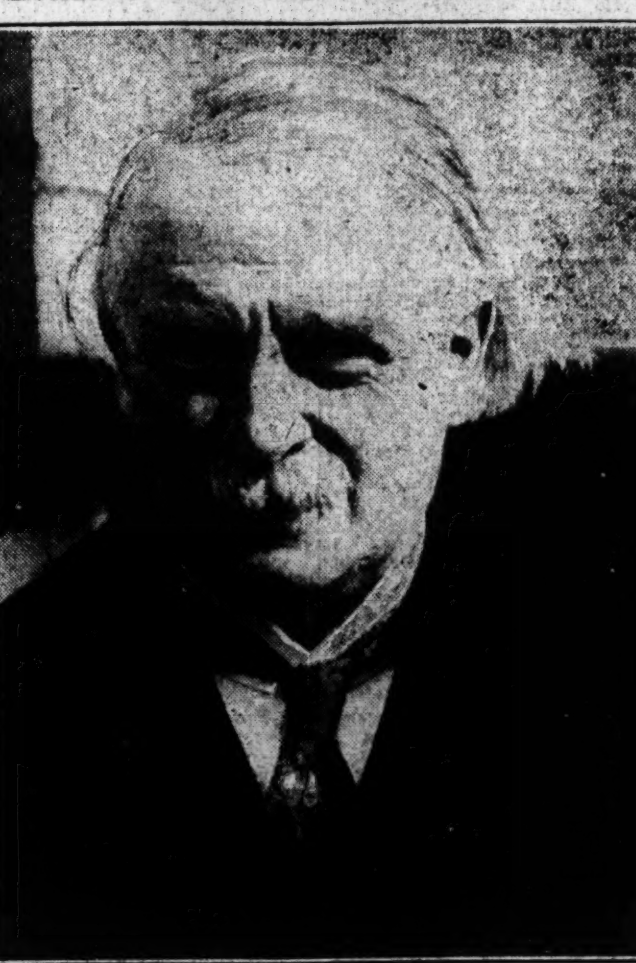
"Swamped With Invitations"
"During the last few days I've some times wished I were working with a less popular man," declared Sir Alfred Cope, secretary to Mr. Lloyd George, this morning. "We've been swamped with invitations from every corner of the continent and every newspaper, apparently, in the country has beseeged me for permission to join the party. Lloyd George is more than pleased with his first day in America."

In the "Ottawa" private car of Sir Henry Worth Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Lloyd George, Dame Lloyd George, and Miss Megan for the entire trip. In addition the special train is made up of the special car of George H. Ingalls, vice-president of the New York Central railroad who, with Mrs. Ingalls, will accompany the party as far as Montreal. Another car is occupied by Sir Henry Thornton, Lady and Miss Thornton, and a third car by J. D. Dalrymple, vice-president of the Canadian National railways. There are two parlor cars for newspaper correspondents.

Stops today are scheduled at Albany, Troy, Rutland, Vt., Burlington, Vt., Rouses Point and Montreal. Sunday in Montreal will be a quiet day for the party. Mr. Lloyd George having expressed the desire to attend church in the morning. It is doubtful whether the schedule will permit of the trip which he had hoped to make to western Canada and the Pacific coast. Great meetings in Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and other cities already have been arranged and tickets issued. This morning, however, under the influence of his first day on American soil and enthusiastic because of the welcome he had received, Mr. Lloyd

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Britain's Commoner—America's Guest



Photograph © Keystone View Co., New York
David Lloyd George

FISH AND GAME PROTECTIONISTS OPPOSE LOUISIANA CLUB 'SCHEME'

Nation-Wide Fight on to Prevent Establishment of
"Private Hunting Ground". May Go to Congress

Mounting indignation and plans for organized opposition were the response of fish and game protectionists here today to the declarations of Edward A. McIlhenny reported from New Orleans, in which Mr. McIlhenny defended his scheme for conserving the bird life on a large area of Louisiana marsh land by the formation of a hunters' club.

A widespread protest was aroused by the announcement on Oct. 2 of the formation of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club, promoted by Edward A. McIlhenny of Avery Isle, La., to exploit lands owned by Mr. McIlhenny along the Gulf coast of Louisiana between the Rockefeller and Rainey and Sage wild life preserves. Especially noteworthy are the promptness and force of the denunciations of the club project by Mr. McIlhenny's former conservation associates whom, it is said, he induced to purchase and assign great areas of land adjoining his own as permanent refuges for migratory birds.

Mr. Clark's Statement
In a statement given out today Arthur L. Clark, secretary of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association, says:

Under the leadership of Dr. W. T. Hornaday, director of the Bronx Zoo, Robert W. De Forest, president of the Russell Sage Foundation, and others, a nation-wide fight has started to circumvent Mr. McIlhenny's plans for a huge club to secure hunting privileges in the heart of that greatest and most vital wild life refuge, created by the Rockefeller and Sage Foundation funds and by the State of Louisiana.

State sportsmen's associations throughout the country are taking up the fight, and in this State the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective Association is rapidly organizing its forces and appealing to the local sportsmen's clubs affiliated with it, representing a combined membership of about 8,000, to take immediate action against this project and to register their unanimous protests.

What has stirred up the sportsmen and nature-lovers to the highest pitch of indignation is the fact that the plans of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club are being put forward as a conservation measure. It is claimed that certain expensive, though vague, "developments" are needed on this area in order to increase the value of the land and marshes for the birds.

Points to Dangers
According to Mr. Clark, the plan which was defeated in Congress last year by a narrow margin, of the Game Refuge Bill, would never permit the use of lands where game birds were obliged to congregate in vast numbers, at any season, for anything but a refuge; although areas around this refuge would and should be used as a public hunting ground. The plans of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club would, however, split in two a great sanctuary of vital importance as a winter refuge for migratory birds coming from all over the continent.

The question has been raised: Since Mr. McIlhenny owns this land and has given or sold it to this club, which is his legal right, how can this project be stopped, and what can be done? Mr. Clark is urging all members and friends of the association to direct a protest against this project to Gov. John M. Parker, New Orleans, La., and to urge him to do all in his power to prevent the founding of the club and to delay its plans until a definite plan of help can be devised.

Governor Parker has indicated his unalterable opposition to the scheme and his intention to fight the project, according to Mr. Clark.

It is possible that through the terms

POWERS WELCOME ADVANCE BY ITALY REGARDING TANGIER

Britain and Spain Not Averse to
Rome's Participation in Con-
ference—France Opposed

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 6.—In local diplomatic circles it is confidently expected that the British, French and Spanish experts examining the question of Tangier at the Foreign Office will agree to the basis of a plenipotentiary conference. The future status of this Moroccan port is a matter primarily concerning these three powers, which it may be remembered, were on the eve of reaching a settlement when the Great War broke out. The discussions hitherto tended toward an agreement on a real international régime but recently France made a strong bid to place the city under the jurisdiction of the Sultanate, therefore virtually under French control.

French policy, however, has now approached the Anglo-Spanish standpoint. The critical situation in western Europe is one reason for this; the sudden intervention of Italy is another. France and Italy have their own conflict in the Mediterranean—Tunis, for example, is a prolific cause of dispute between Paris and Rome—but the purely formal association of Italy in the Ruhr adventure may prove useful to Raymond Poincaré.

As far as Great Britain is concerned its policy is purely directed toward internationalization. While, therefore, Signor Mussolini's attempt to "but it might have been presented under other circumstances it is meeting with little opposition on this occasion. The probabilities, indeed, are that the whole basis of the conference will be considerably broadened and in some circles American participation is also anticipated.

Generally speaking, this latest development is welcome. The condition in which Tangier lapsed owing to international disagreements is nothing short of a disgrace to diplomacy, and it is high time that its status was properly regulated. The danger for the future is lest France, Spain or Italy may seek to secure a privileged position instead of a genuine international settlement. The difficulties inherent in such an arrangement are obvious, but there is no other way of solving the Tangier problem and the more powers that gather round the conference table the better chance there will be of defeating individualistic ambition.

France Opposes Italy's Entry

By Special Cable
ROME, Oct. 6.—The newspaper Messaggero has started a strong campaign in favor of Italy's intervention in the discussions which are being carried on in London in order to settle the future régime of Tangier. Spain raises no objection to Italy's admission to the Tangier conference. England is not opposed to Italian participation, but does not, however, show any particular desire to see Italy take part in the decisions. The only serious opposition comes from France. The French official standpoint is that Italy has no right to concern itself with the problem of Tangier, having

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PREMIERS ENVISAGE PLAN TO END EXTENSIVE RUMRUNNING TRAFFIC

Canada Sympathetic With United States' Efforts to
Enforce the Prohibition Law

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 6.—The Imperial Conference is likely to make a serious attempt to devise a scheme to end rumrunning under the British flag, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns this morning. Canadian interests are strongly sympathetic toward the United States' efforts to enforce the laws, and even though the members of the Canadian Premier's suite maintained a discreet reserve when questioned on the subject of the 12-mile limit, which is to come before the Imperial Conference shortly, it was clear they expected the conference's deliberations to result in co-operation between the British Empire and the United States to put "paid" to the smugglers' account.

Despite a number of inquiries in conference circles, however, the Monitor representative is unable to discover what line will be taken to deal with the matter, but the possibility of making liquor exporters produce evidence from a proper authority, that liquor has actually reached the port to which it is consigned is sure to be investigated.

Newspapermen in mass formation advanced on Stanley M. Bruce, the Australian Premier, when he reached London last night. Undismayed, however, he welcomed them in the library at Australia House and gave them his views on many Empire problems. He expressed himself as strongly in favor of the proposed naval base at Singapore, also of the establishment of an imperial airship service between Great Britain, India, and Australia, though he disclaimed any knowledge of Commander Burney's latest scheme for such a service (described in The Monitor on July 26), to which the British Government has already given its approval.

He sees a great future in Australia for cotton growing which, he said, is admirably suited to small farmers who can get quick returns therefrom

Supporter of Democracy



Erhard Auer
Leader of the Social Democrat Party in
Bavaria, Who Declares Germany is
Not Educated Politically

FRANCE NOT READY TO DISCUSS PLANS

Lord Curzon's Speech Seen to
Show Little Indication of
Rapprochement

By SISLÉL HUDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 6.—Everything confirms the intention of Raymond Poincaré to wait and see and to make not the slightest approach toward Germany or to encourage immediate negotiations with England. However disappointing this attitude may be found by the Radicals, who more and more are separating themselves from the Poincaré policy, it is contended by the Government that no other course is possible when dealing with a country whose designs are ambiguous.

Apply the question of French intervention in Germany to prevent a military dictatorship or even a monarchy, is entirely set aside by the change of Dr. Stresemann's purpose. The Chancellor is apparently abandoning the project of a directory, and will endeavor merely to form another Coalition ministry.

The situation was becoming exceedingly dangerous. La Temps, obviously inspired, strongly protests against any attempt at military dictatorship, and recalls that Prince Bismarck in 1871 threatened to remobilize and even to make a new declaration of war if the French Government underwent any changes distasteful to Germany.

France Averse to Intervention

The feeling here seems altogether against intervention in almost any circumstances, but although the French Government will refrain from action if possible, certain shapes which the German manifestations might take would force the hand of France.

Anyhow, the information received this morning signified that Dr. Stresemann had considerably modified his plans in face of opposition of different kinds, which might result in the end in a mere reformation of the previous cabinet with a few changes. Naturally, every detail of the political negotiations in Germany is followed here with the keenest interest.

At present, in spite of the new German attitude toward passive resistance, the French are entirely unsatisfied and declare that there is no practical modification.

This resolve of the French Government not to be betrayed into premature action is also exemplified in the response made today in serious quarters to Marquess Curzon's suggestion of fresh conversations. It is impossible to accept such a convocation as the French.

Old Controversies Reviewed

Lord Curzon's speech is found unfriendly, reviving all the old controversies. The hopes entertained after the visit by Stanley Baldwin to Paris and the famous communiqué are now dashed. There is little sign of a rapprochement in Lord Curzon's declarations which are found bitter and cutting and in the same tone as the August note. The French point out that the British Government has preserved silence since August 11, abstaining

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DR. STRESEMANN ONCE MORE HEADS COALITION CABINET

Bourgeois Parties Too Weak to
Stand Alone—Appeal to
President Ebert

Chancellor's Scheme of Super-
Government Fails—Dissolution
of Reichstag Unpopular

BERLIN, Oct. 6 (AP)—The German Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, today completed the formation of his new Cabinet, in which he will act as Minister of Foreign Affairs as well as Chancellor, with Dr. Hans Luther taking the portfolio of Minister of Finance and Herr Köth that of Public Economy.

The complete Cabinet is as follows: Chancellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Gustav Stresemann; Minister of the Interior, Wilhelm Sollmann; Minister of Finance, Dr. Hans Luther; Minister of Labor, Heinrich Brauns; Minister of Public Economy, Dr. Köth; Minister of Justice, Gustav Radbruch; Minister of Reichswater, Dr. Otto Gessler; Minister of Posts, Herr Heefe; Minister of Communications, Rudolph Oeswey; Minister of Occupied Regions, Johannes Fuchs; Minister of Reconstruction, Robert Schmidt.

The post of Minister of Supplies remains unfilled.

Dr. Köth, the new Minister of Public Economy, was chief of the War Raw Products Bureau organized by Dr. Walter Rathenau. At the conclusion of the war he was appointed demobilization commissioner and subsequently entered the Ministry of Economics, where he occupied the post of Secretary of State. He is a member of the directorate of the National Bank of Darmstadt of which Dr. Schacht, who figured for a time in the Cabinet-making plans as prospective Minister of Finance, is the head. Dr. Köth commanded a company of artillery in the earlier part of the war.

By Special Cable

BERLIN, Oct. 6.—Kaleidoscopic changes have taken place in the political situation here since Thursday, to be explained only by the entirely artificial conditions which have now been reached. The coalition which on Wednesday was dissolved is now in a fair way to be given another trial in the absence of any other combination capable of taking over the administration. The fact is that the bourgeois parties, upon whom the Chancellor, Dr. Gustav Stresemann had relied for the formation of his new ministry, find themselves far too weak to stand alone. When the late cabinet decided to revise the eight-hour day arrangement, and thus created a breach between the Social Democrats and the People's Party, which caused the coalition to break up, it relied upon the supposition that support could be found upon the Right to balance the defection upon the Left. This, however, has proved entirely fallacious.

The National Party at once passed a resolution declining co-operation except upon terms, including the banishment of Social Democrats from the Prussian as well as the Reich governments, which neither the Center Party nor the Democrats would consider.

Super-Cabinet Scheme Broke Down

The scheme with which Dr. Stresemann at first toyed, of having a "super-cabinet," independent of party, broke down over the initial question of how such a body was to be selected. The dissolved Reichstag appealed to none of the parties. It was under these circumstances that the Center and the Democrats Thursday appealed to President Ebert, himself a member of the Social Democrats. Negotiations went on Thursday night and reached a climax Friday morning when Dr. Gessler, late Minister of Defense who belongs to the far right Party, informed the Chancellor that he would be unable to accept office unless the new government could be founded upon a broad parliamentary basis. A general Democrat Party meeting this morning followed this up with a resolution demanding the restoration of the old coalition, and declaring that it was not prepared to form a party of any smaller combination. The Center party subsequently passed a similar motion. The Social Democrat Party at a meeting in the meanwhile authorized

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World News in Brief

Washington—President Coolidge is unalterably opposed to the cancellation by the United States of the debt owed by the European countries, it is announced at the White House.

Swarthmore, Pa.—Arguing that the French policy in the Ruhr is unjustifiable, Oxford's debating team won from that of Swarthmore College here, decision being made by vote of the audience.

New York—Two minutes' silence on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, is asked in an appeal broadcast by The League of Remembrance.

Lisbon (AP)—The diamond fields of Angola, Portuguese West Africa, have been developed to such an extent that the Angola colony is now considered to be the fourth diamond producer of the world.

Washington—William H. Robertson, Consul-General at Buenos Aires, has been transferred to Halifax. He will be succeeded by Henry H. Morgan, Consul-General, now stationed at Brussels. The transfers have no political significance, officials declare.

Stockholm (AP)—The balancing of accounts at the end of the worst period of unemployment which Sweden has ever weathered shows the following debit and credit: A total public outlay of \$30,000,000 to provide work for the jobless, about 1,500 miles of new and improved roads, many new bridges, new telephone lines, 46 new athletic fields, new aviation fields, new barracks, extensive forest improvements, and reforestation and opening up of large new tracts of arable land.

Harrisburg, Pa.—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, has accepted honorary chairmanship of the citizens' conference, to be held in Washington Oct. 13 in support of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

Washington—The Interstate Commerce Commission today announced that it would reconsider its refusal to authorize the Virginian Railroad to build a branch in West Virginia for the purpose of serving two coal mines. Rehearing will begin Oct. 19.

Havana—The nomination of Dr. Coe de la Torre to be Cuban Ambassador to Washington probably will be sent to the Senate soon, it is announced here.

New York—Producers, photographers and exhibitors of questionable motion pictures here have received a warning. Two men have been sentenced to 30 days in the workhouse for participation in such a film.

Lincoln, Neb.—States in the central west and northwest hear that Charles W. Bryan, Governor, brother of William Jennings Bryan, being considered as a candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Progressives are for him.

London (AP)—A new record for speed between London and Cologne has been made by the Instone Air liner City of Washington, which completed the journey of 339 miles in 128 minutes. The boat journey for the same trip takes 19 hours.

Washington—All motion pictures ever taken of Warren G. Harding have been edited and arranged by the Ohio Society of New York in a complete "film biography" for presentation to the Congressional Library.

Heldelberg (AP)—Germany is to have a modern history, based upon developments from the time of the French revolution to the outbreak of the World War. Criticisms from democratic sources that present-day instruction in history was still subject to the old ideas of militarism, brought about the decision of the Government to publish a book more properly suited to teachers and instructors and school classes in the new republic of today.

Anchorage, Alaska (AP)—Valuable finds of copper have been located in the Kushwina section, 40 miles from the Alaska Railroad in the interior. It is reported. A pack trail to the zone has been opened.

Washington—Instructions have been given the Federal Tariff Commission by President Coolidge to consider the possibility of increasing the present duty on wheat above 30 cents as a means of relief for the western wheat grower.

Mr. Ford Admits Threshing Machine Was the Inspiration of His Flivver

Manufacturer, After Long Search, Finds Old D-45 He
Once Ran, Repairs It, and Runs It Again

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 6.—Running the same threshing machine which he had operated on the farm of John Gleason in 1882, Henry Ford yesterday threshed oats on the farm of "Jim" Gleason, brother of the original owner. Mr. Ford worked the tractor all day while Mr. Gleason fed bundles into the machine, and 780 bushels of oats were threshed.

The machine, which was a combined separator and clover cutter, was bought by John Gleason 41 years ago and was one of the first machines of its kind to reach this part of the United States. The day after its arrival the future automobile manufacturer took charge of it and in a short time had it running.

A few years later it was traded in by its owner on a new machine.

ASSIMILATION WITH WHITE RACE FORECAST FOR AMERICAN INDIAN

Miss Ruth Muskrat, Cherokee Student at Mt. Holyoke,
Sees Little Chance for Preservation.

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special).—Assimilation is the word which describes the future of the American Indian race as far as its present outlook is concerned, according to Miss Ruth Muskrat, a member of the Cherokee tribe, recently admitted to Mount Holyoke College as a student with advanced standing from the University of Kansas and the University of Oklahoma.

Miss Muskrat has had a rich and varied experience with her own people. During her college vacations she has undertaken work which has brought her into close contact with their problems, first among the Apache Indians in New Mexico, then as acting dean of women at the Teacher's College in Oklahoma, where a large percentage of the students are of pure or mixed Indian blood. She has also interpreted their problems to young America, as a Young Women's Christian Association speaker at girls' reserve conferences in Idaho, Iowa, Colorado, and Missouri, and just before she entered Mount Holyoke College traveled in New York and Ohio in the interests of the Indian Department of the Women's Home Mission Board of the Methodist Church.

Lack of Race Solidarity
One reason Miss Muskrat gave for her opinion that assimilation with the white race was likely to be the lot of the American Indian, was the lack of race solidarity as compared with tribal loyalty among her people. She also considered that insufficiency of educational facilities was another factor which militated against the growth of race consciousness and the establishment of contact between tribe and tribe. She said:

As a whole, the Indians have no great race solidarity. They are divided into 227 different tribes, having different customs, beliefs and languages. Each tribe has not only its own particular idiom, but there are, I believe, as many as 50 different Indian stocks. The only tie which binds the tribes together is that of racial blood. On the other hand, they have a keen sense of the importance of the tribe. Any proposal to establish a common Indian language, for instance, would be met by passionate tribal rivalry. My own tribe, the Cherokee Indians, which is the only one which has an alphabet and written characters of its own, would probably expect its language to be the one chosen, and each tribe would present its particular difficulties.

While Miss Muskrat expressed the belief that increased race consciousness had come through the Government schools where children of different tribes were taught together through the medium of the English language, she felt that the limitations in educational facilities were such that the highly educated Indian rarely returned to his own people but was lost to the race, and that the children, after their period of schooling, gradually became re-absorbed in the life and interests of the tribe. She continued:

There are only about six large Indian schools which go beyond the eighth grade and none which go beyond the twelfth, and of course there are hundreds of children for whom no schools are provided. In my state, the State of Oklahoma, children from the Indian reservations are admitted to the schools for children of the white race, but they are not encouraged to come, not on the grounds of any race discrimination, but simply because the schools are already filled to capacity with the children. There is no law forcing them to attend and the majority do not go to school. The idea that the majority of Indians are wealthy possessors of oil wells is a mistaken one. Few have funds to pay for the education of their children and so the education provided by the Government schools on the reservations is all the education they get.

Work on Apache Reservation
Speaking of her work on the Apache reservation at Mescalero, New Mexico, Miss Muskrat said that its chief object was to bring about an adjustment in the lives of young girls, who, having spent three years away from home at a Government school, had just returned to the primitive tribal community. One point of contact was established, she said, through games and recreational activities, and the Young Women's Christian Association workers concentrated their efforts not on the uprooting of an ancient civilization, but on the application of the knowledge acquired through education to established conditions.

"There is no question," she explained, "among Indians, of the young people telling their parents how they should do things. Reverence and respect for age and parental authority forbid. No young Indian, however highly educated, would attempt to impose his new ideas upon his community. For this reason few educated Indians, except those who are devoting their lives to the cause of their people, return to their homes. They frequently intermarry with members of the white race and rapidly become assimilated."

The only possibility of the preservation of the Indian race and its civilization, according to this young student interpreter and advocate of its culture, would be through the American Indians of the south, of New Mexico, for instance, whose primitive mode of life has been modified, in some respects, by their more direct contact with members of the white race, without having lost its individuality, and



Miss Ruth Muskrat
American Indian Student at Mt. Holyoke College

whose language has taken on the coloring of the Spanish language spoken in that State. If a national or rather racial movement toward unity were to go out from them, the ancient civilization of the American Indian, so different from that of modern America, might experience a renaissance and, working out its own salvation along the lines most suited to its natural development, escape the oblivion with which it now seems to be threatened, and contribute its quota toward the enrichment of humanity.

ASTRONOMY LECTURES AT HARVARD RESUMED

Brief lectures on observatory work and astronomy, with accompanying telescopic observations such as have been given during the last two years, will be resumed during the next three months at Harvard College observatory to better acquaint the public with the work being done at the institution. Tickets may be obtained by writing to the observatory or by telephoning between 9 and 11 a. m.

The following program has been arranged: Oct. 29, "Eclipses of Sun and Moon," Professor Stetson; Nov. 14, "The Variations of Stars," Leon Campbell; Nov. 27, "Stellar Motions," Dr. W. J. Luyten; Dec. 5, "The Origin of the Earth," Dec. 13, "Ancient and Modern Telescopes," Professor King; Jan. 11, "Nebulae," Prof. J. C. Duncan of Wellesley College; Jan. 31, "Harvard Observatories in Chile and Peru," Prof. S. I. Bailey.

APPLE MEN PREPARE FOR BIG EXPOSITION

Apple growers in Massachusetts are actively preparing adequately and successfully to represent the State at the Eastern States Apple Exposition to be held in the Grand Central Palace, New York, from Nov. 3 to 10, according to Leslie R. Smith of the State Department of Agriculture. The Massachusetts exhibition, which will be representative of every county in the State, will stress Baldwins, McIntoshes, Northern Spies, Delicious and Rhode Island Greenings. Space will be given, however, to several other varieties. Agents of the State Department have been scouting the State and will have an exhibit including 150 barrels.

BOSTON HEALTH SHOW HAS HELPFUL HINTS

Sanitation—public and private—as a national asset is featured in many exhibits and stressed in numerous displays at the Boston Health Show in the Mechanics Building, which will continue to and including Saturday, Oct. 13.

Booths on three floors containing displays of public and private institutions.

tutions. There is a varied entertainment program.

The Boston Health Show is presented under the auspices of the Boston Health Department, Massachusetts Department of Health, and co-operating societies, represented by an executive committee of local physicians of which Dr. Francis X. Mahoney, Health Commissioner for the City of Boston, is chairman; and its management is in charge of Felix Mendelsohn, managing director of National Health Shows, Inc., an organization which has promoted a number of other similar shows in different large cities of the country.

The Boston Health Show occurs simultaneously with the annual convention of the American Public Health Association, which meets in Boston Oct. 8 to 11, inclusive. Each day's program will start with a brief lecture and motion pictures in Paul Revere Hall.

GOVERNMENT ASKED TO BUY TIMBER

Boston Chamber Urges Appropriation for Forest Lands

Because New England produces but a small percentage of the timber it uses and the local supply diminishes annually, causing the local price of timber to continue to rise, the United States Government is urged by Howard Conoley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to provide \$2,000,000 for the purchase of forest lands at the head waters of navigable streams. Mr. Conoley today wrote to President Coolidge, urging immediate and careful consideration of the possibility of including such an appropriation in the 1924-1925 budget.

Weeks Law Relied On

The chamber takes its stand under the Weeks law, and Mr. Conoley says that the early completion of the program of purchases of forest lands under the law appears to the Boston Chamber to be a step in the interest of true economy and an excellent investment for the Government. He also emphasizes that the rise in the price of timbers and the advance of lumbering operations toward the upper slopes of the eastern mountains, means that the cost to the Government of completing this program must inevitably increase, the longer it is delayed.

Regarding New England alone, Mr. Conoley points out that this section produces but a very small percentage of the timber it uses. He also explains that as the local supplies are further reduced and the national supplies are more and more concentrated on the Pacific slope, which involves a long haul to the New England market, the local price of timber is bound to continue to rise. Obviously, the conservation of New England's local supplies is highly important and their development to the greatest possible extent most desirable.

In his letter to President Coolidge, Mr. Conoley says:

All the large New England rivers but one rise in the White Mountains, whose forests regulate the run-off of flood waters. If the forests are cut, the water power which is so important to New England industry will be seriously affected.

While we do not attempt to pass upon the relative importance of the various proposals for federal expenditure, or to urge this proposal as of greater importance than all others, we realize the compelling need for the early completion of the program prepared under the Weeks law. We hope that careful scrutiny will reveal economies that can be effected or other expenditures that can be better handled under this one, in order that the money for carrying out the program may be available.

HAWAII PLANS EXPOSITION

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 25 (Staff Correspondence).—Hawaii is sending out feelers for Pacific coast support of the Territorial Fair, to be held in Honolulu probably in October, 1924. The fair has the support of Hawaii's Legislature, will gather the agricultural products of every nation washed by the Pacific, and will feature exhibits in devising co-operative methods, so to expedite distribution and sale of merchandise as to avoid seasonal short-cuts and surpluses. Col. Robert M. Schofield, chairman of the Territorial Fair Commission, is canvassing California for pledges of participation.

SCHOLARSHIP IS OFFERED

The New England Conservatory of Music offers a free scholarship in the vocal normal department to a young man or young woman of limited means who has a good voice and natural musical ability. All that is required is a personal application at the Conservatory, Huntington Avenue and Gainsborough Street, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 9, or Friday afternoon, Oct. 12, between the hours of 3 and 6.

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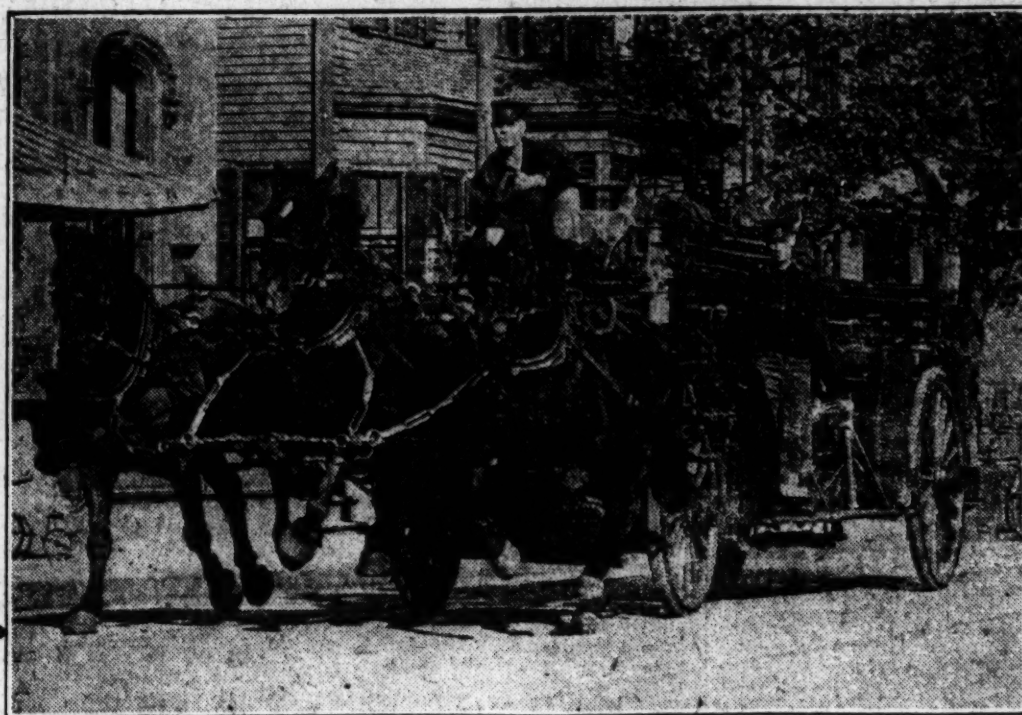
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Micky, Jerry and Duke of Ladder 19. Answering an Alarm. They Have Been Prize Winners for the Last Four Years in the Boston Work Horse Parade, and Pets of the Firemen at the Station on East Fourth Street, South Boston. They Are Now Displaced by Motor Equipment. Driver T. P. Cresey Holds the Reins and Laddermen Charles McCarthy and Cornelius Toomey Are on the Apparatus

Pasture Pensions to Be Reward of Motor-Displaced Fire Horses

Clattering Hoofs of Veterans of Many Alarms Soon to Be Only a Cherished Memory in Boston

Clattering hoofbeats of galloping horses, sometimes three abreast, racing to a fire at the urge of clanging bells, soon will be but a memory in Boston, for within a few days the department will complete its displacement of the much-loved horses with motor apparatus, according to Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner, speaking at an installation ceremony in South Boston yesterday.

The officials and citizens who attended the reception yesterday in the fire station on East Fourth Street, South Boston, admired the powerful new machine which had just been placed in service, but they petted Micky, Jerry, and Duke, the three beautiful black horses—prize winners for four years in the Boston Work-horse Parade—who so often have dashed through South Boston in response to the call of duty.

In the evening, the three retiring veterans were hitched to the old apparatus for the last time to participate in a parade celebrating the motorization of the station. In front of the prancing blacks, who were held at parade walk by Driver Theodore P. Cresey, was an ancient piece of hand-drawn apparatus; behind them, the new motor truck that has taken their place. Following the parade Mayor Curley, Commissioner Glynn and John O. Taber, fire chief, spoke on Fire Prevention Week at a mass meeting in the South Boston Municipal Building.

No longer will admiring children be able to stroke the velvet noses of the panting animals, as they might stand after a race through Boston's streets. Before the close of Fire Prevention Week, the final transfer which will complete the motorizing of the entire department, will be made at the North Grove Street Station with Ladder 24, according to Commissioner Glynn. Meanwhile, he says, instructors in the chauffeurs' school of the department are holding classes day and night, training drivers to operate the new machines.

The first piece of motor-driven apparatus to be installed in Boston, the department records show, was Motor Chemical 13, which was assigned to the Forest Hills Station July 29, 1910. There were approximately 500 horses in service in Boston at that time.

These splendid animals, with their

heavy engines and trucks, were the modern successors of the old-fashioned pumps and hose reels drawn by volunteer firemen, which characterized the period a hundred years ago when Boston was growing into cityhood. In the last dozen years, however, they gradually have been displaced by steeds that fed not upon oats, but gasoline.

For many years those strong, sleek animals were the pride of every fire house. The firemen boasted of their training, and their manifestation of intelligence was a tradition of the department. At first the men were loath to see their pets and favorites displaced by motors. But cleaner quarters, and greater speed in reaching blazes, are arguments that the firemen have had to recognize.

The faithful horses, no longer needed, are being pensioned, according to department officials. The younger animals are transferred to the public works department for light duty in the outlying districts of the city. The veteran horses, which have put in years of constant service, are being sent to such places as Red Acre Farm, in Stow, Mass., there honorably to browse in peaceful pastures.

WOMEN PREPARE FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

Will Be International in Scope, Similar to Rhodes Plan

Plans for establishing international scholarships for women, similar to the Rhodes scholarships for men, were discussed at the annual meeting of the Boston branch of the American Association of University Women, held this afternoon in Goddard Chapel of Tufts College, Dr. Fannie Fern Andrews of

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Also Tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m.
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TRADE AGENTS TO BE IN BOSTON

Representatives of Wide Area to
Discuss Opportunities for
New England Business

Arrival in Boston Monday of three trade commissioners of the United States Department of Commerce, who will discuss business conditions and trade opportunities from Constantinople to Shanghai with New England manufacturers and exporters, marks the start of a busy era at the local office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House Tower. In addition to the three commissioners arriving Monday, two other consular officials will be in Boston within a few days.

Julian E. Gillespie, while stationed at Constantinople, visited parts of the Levant which few trade scouts have ever penetrated. He is exceptionally well posted on commercial conditions in the Turkey of today. Mr. Gillespie took part in the Near East Conference at Lausanne, Switzerland, at which important economic problems were considered. He will arrive here Monday, to remain until Oct. 13, conferring with manufacturers and exporters of textiles, agricultural implements, footstuffs, and petroleum, which are the leading lines in his territory.

J. F. Van Wickel, recently appointed trade commissioner to the Dutch East Indies, also is to arrive on Monday and will remain here until Oct. 10. He will establish an office of the bureau in Batavia, Java.

A third consular representative to reach Boston Monday will be Will L. Lowrie, consul-general of the United States at Athens, Greece, since July 1, 1920. He will be here Monday and Tuesday. Mr. Lowrie is a native of Adrian, Mich.

On Oct. 15 and 16, Perry J. Stevenson, trade commissioner at Johannesburg, South Africa, will be at the Boston office of the bureau, to discuss possible markets in that section with New England manufacturers and exporters. Mr. Stevenson is the immediate past president of the Rotary of Johannesburg, and is the author of lengthy monographs on the lumber and textile markets for United States products in South Africa.

Wesley Frost, United States Consul at Marseilles, France, is expected to be in Boston during the week of Oct. 15, though his visit has not been definitely confirmed.

COURT DECISIONS IN LOOSE-LEAF FORM

Under arrangements made by the special commission for the publication and sale of advance sheets of the opinions and decisions of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts these sheets will be made available to members of the bench and bar and other interested persons within 48 hours after the decisions have been filed. This service is to be furnished at \$12 a year, and the distribution will be made by means of loose-leaves numbered consecutively for the year.



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FARM REHABILITATION PROJECT UNDER WAY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

Conference of Leaders Results in Raising Fund for Survey of Agricultural Conditions in State

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 6 (Special).—New Hampshire is one of the states that is convinced of the soundness of the arguments advanced by Dr. A. W. Gilbert of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture that earnest and co-operative methods are necessary for the preservation of New England agriculture. This was evidenced by the success of a conference, called as a development of Dr. Gilbert's meeting last year in Boston, at which New Hampshire representatives attended, just concluded in this city.

The New Hampshire members of the Gilbert committee who have taken an initiative in promoting farm rehabilitation in this State are Andrew L. Felker, state commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Ralph D. Hetsel, president of the University of New Hampshire. At the conference here there were, in addition to these two, several agricultural leaders as George M. Putham, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Farm Bureaux; Maj. Frank Knox, publisher of the Manchester Union; William R. Brown of Berlin, chairman of the state forestry commission; Herbert N. Sawyer, master of the State Grange; William S. Rosier of Concord, statistician of the United States Census Bureau; Robert P. Bass, former Governor of New Hampshire, and John G. Winant, at present a candidate for Governor.

Sentiment Unanimous
A representative of The Christian Science Monitor, who was privileged to attend a session of the conference, found the sentiment unanimous among all those interested, that the program originally promoted by Dr. Gilbert in regard to the advancement of New England agriculture as a unit and by means of co-operative effort on the part of the several elements in the communities, is regarded as sound. New Hampshire farm leaders feel the need of saving New England farms probably more than any other state, because it is in New Hampshire that agriculture has felt its most regrettable depreciation in the last 50 years, and it is in New Hampshire that there is the largest number of abandoned farms.

Dr. Hetsel of the Gilbert committee is chairman of the New Hampshire Conference on Farm Rehabilitation, as it is called, and Representative Winant has been elected its secretary. The first action taken has been the raising of a fund to finance a survey of agricultural conditions in the State. This has been completed and experts have been engaged to begin at once this survey under the general supervision of subcommittees that will be appointed within a few days by the members of the conference.

It has been decided that there will be subcommittees on the following subjects: agriculture, forestry, transportation, population movements, water power and education. There will be a separate survey on each of these matters as an initial step in the direction of finding out the exact present situation and the tendencies of the State.

State Master Sawyer of the New Hampshire Grange, in speaking with The Christian Science Monitor representative as a spokesman for the conference, endorsed very strongly the ideas that have been advanced by Dr. Gilbert of the Massachusetts department.

Interests Are Common
"While New Hampshire has its individual problems and its severe agricultural depression," said Mr. Sawyer, "there is general belief among our men that the problem is essentially one for all New England. Our interests are common with those of Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts and the other agricultural states in this section."

Mr. Rosier stated that the census bureau had informed him that New Hampshire is the first State to undertake to solve its farm problems in a systematic and businesslike way, and he brought from the bureau a promise of support. He exhibited to the conference a set of large agricultural charts prepared in Washington which illustrate the tendency away from agriculture in New Hampshire as disclosed by the three census reports of 1900, 1910, and 1920.

These charts, for instance, show that in 1910 no less than 21 per cent of the population was engaged in farming. In 1910 it decreased to 19 per cent and in 1920 to 15 per cent. The number engaged in manufacturing increased from 42 per cent in 1900 to 49 per cent in 1910 and 51 per cent in 1920. In other words, more than one-half of all the persons engaged in gainful occupations in this State in the last census year were in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, whereas agriculture, which used to be regarded as the backbone and principal industry of the State, occupied the efforts of only 15 per cent of the employed people.

The present plan of the conference is to go ahead with the work of the subcommittees and early this winter gather a large State-wide convention, to which will be invited representatives of every community, every industry and every active organization. The entire plan of the self-appointed con-

ference members will be laid before this representative gathering and an endorsement will be asked. It is planned to have Dr. Gilbert, Mr. Rosier and other leaders in the movement, address this State gathering and explain the steps that have been taken and that are proposed.

Public Sentiment Sound
Public sentiment has been pretty well sounded on this matter during the past six months and there is little doubt that the thinking people of New Hampshire are thoroughly aroused to the serious aspect of a situation in which farming is rapidly declining, population is shifting from the towns to the cities and the high cost of living is placing the manufacturing industries at a disadvantage with those of southern and west communities where the production of food is more profitable and economically carried on.

As was pointed out at the previous session of the conference, about one month ago in the university buildings at Durham, New Hampshire has two chief kinds of assets, its manufacturing and its tourist attractions. To both of these, the maintenance of an adequate agricultural establishment is a necessity. It is believed that farming must be made more specialized to be more profitable and that above all, as Dr. Gilbert has pointed out, the farmers must to a larger degree co-operate in this effort.

Such co-operative farm organizations as have been formed in this State are on the road to success. The New Hampshire Co-operative Farmers' Association is doing more business this fall than it ever did, particularly in the marketing of apples and eggs, wool, and potatoes. The milk systems are not yet on a running basis, but probably will be by spring. The farm bureaus are all in a fair degree of prosperity. In other words, there is plenty of evidence that New Hampshire farm leaders appreciate the situation in which agriculture finds itself. In this there is ground for optimism.

MEMORIALS FOR NARRAGANSETTS

Indian Tribe to Be Honored in Rhode Island Soon

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6.—Three memorials, the first of a series to be erected between New London and Boston to the memory of the Narragansett tribe of Indians by Thomas W. Bicknell, the historian of this city, and other Rhode Island and Massachusetts people, will be unveiled at Exeter Hill Oct. 25. They will all be on the site of the old Indian village of Aspannansuck.

One will commemorate the village itself. Another will be in honor of Miantonomi, second Sachem under Canonius, and a third will be dedicated to the memory of Wawatom, Miantonomi's queen, who lived in Aspannansuck after the Sachem had been executed in Connecticut by order of the Massachusetts court in 1649.

Mr. Bicknell said today that he has secured the co-operation of a number of persons in this State and Massachusetts, including Cyrus E. Dallin of Arlington Heights, Mass., the sculptor of Indians, in the movement to erect lasting monuments to the Narragansetts. From 40 to 50 memorials are expected to be unveiled within the next eight or ten years.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RALLIES ARRANGED

PITTSFIELD, Me., Oct. 6.—Five rallies, having law enforcement as their keynote, will be held this coming year under the auspices of the Maine Women's Christian Temperance Union. It was decided at the closing session of the annual convention of that organization yesterday. These will be held in Bangor, Presque Isle, Calais, Augusta and Portland.

Miss Charlotte B. Fraser, field worker of the Americanization department of the National W. C. T. U., said she believed all American children should attend the public schools. Mrs. J. H. Huddleston of Orono was appointed superintendent of institutes, and Miss Alice A. Clough of Winthrop, manager of the state headquarters in Portland.

NEW HAMPSHIRE VALUATION GROWS

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 6.—The total inventory valuation of the cities, towns and unincorporated places of New Hampshire as of April 1, 1923, is \$573,352,051, which gives an increase over last year of \$7,882,707. This in-

crease is made notwithstanding the loss of \$2,489,251 in national bank stocks, which was taken from the inventory by the last Legislature and taxed by a special method, so that the actual increase in valuation over last year is \$10,371,958.

This increase is found in the valuation of real estate sufficient to offset substantial losses in the valuation of live stock, money at interest in securities, and manufactured wood and lumber, while the valuation of stocks in trade remains substantially the same. An interesting fact appears in a material decrease in the number of taxable live stock of every kind. The total of taxes locally assessed for state, county and local purposes is \$15,370,812 or an increase of \$211,000 over 1922. The state tax this year is \$350,000 less than last, however, so that county and local taxes actually increased \$561,111.

"EVERYBODY'S DAY" AT BROCKTON FAIR

Early Rush Promises Record Saturday Attendance

BROCKTON, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special).—"Everybody's Day" at the Brockton Fair opened with good prospects of a record Saturday attendance. There was an early rush at the gates and automobiles were pouring in from every quarter. The fair will not close until this evening and officials have the promise of exhibitors that nothing will be disturbed until the last patrons have left the grounds.

Boy Scout events today were one of the dominant features of the fifth and last day of the big show. Exhibitions in scout work and contests for suitable prizes were conducted in the big oval. The program at the grounds, which was opened by a flag raising and community singing of national anthems, was preceded by a parade from the center of the city. Girl Scouts formed a part of the line, and took a big part in the exercises at the grounds.

Much interest was shown by Gov. Chandler H. Cox and his party Friday in the educational building exhibits, particularly the model shoe-making plant of the Rice & Hutchins Company. Fred B. Rice of the firm presented Governor Cox with a pair of oxfords, which were made in 16 minutes, while the Governor was looking on.

Word was received from the United States Navy Department this morning that orders for the ZR-1 to fly to Brockton have been canceled owing to the wind. Another record was established Friday when more than 50,000 people paid admittance. It was the largest fourth day attendance in the 50 years of the fair. Thus far more than 233,000 people have paid admission to the grounds, and will at least 40,000 scheduled for today all records will have been broken.

PROPOSED FARE RISE DELAYED 3 MONTHS

Postponement until Jan. 15, 1924, of the proposed increase of 20 per cent in the fares on certain classes of tickets sold by the railroads in Massachusetts was ordered today in a finding handed down by the state Department of Public Utilities. Meanwhile public hearings will be held to give the representatives of the roads and those objecting to the increase an opportunity to be heard.

The railroads sought to make the increase apply from Oct. 15 in their original petition. The higher rate would be charged on workmen's trip tickets and on commutation tickets sold for the suburban service. Many municipalities have entered strenuous objection and will be represented at subsequent hearings.

SUPERIOR COURT JUSTICE RESIGNS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6.—Announcement was made today of the resignation of Henry A. King of this city as associate justice of the Superior Court. Judge King is eligible for retirement, and has asked to be relieved from duty immediately. He was appointed April 17, 1907, by Gov. Curtis Guild Jr. He is a native of Monson and a graduate of Amherst College and Columbia Law School. It is expected in legal circles here that a Springfield man will be appointed to succeed him, and the name of Attorney Edward T. Broadhurst is prominently mentioned.

BRITISH PETROLEUM IMPORTS LONDON, Oct. 6.—Petroleum imports into the United Kingdom in the week ended Oct. 1 were 34,500,000 imperial gallons, compared with 27,000,000 in the previous week.

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PETROLEUM HEAT AND POWER COMPANY 100 Boylston Street—Boston

BIRD RESERVATION PLAN CAUSES STIR

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. McIlhenny is said to have interested in the purchase of land adjoining his own on behalf of the Sage Foundation, gave out a letter sent by him to Mr. McIlhenny in reply to a letter telling of the plans for the club. The letter said in part:

"I consider myself in a position of responsibility, not only in relation to Mr. Sage's memory, but also in a lesser degree to the Rockefeller Foundation and the general public, to do my best to insure the carrying out in good faith of our original plans."

This seems to me to be a deliberate effort on the part of yourself and your associates to commercialize, as far as you are able to do so, the Sage and Rockefeller bird refuges given to the State of Louisiana and the public through you for the purpose of preserving and not destroying bird life. Mr. Clark said today that his comment upon any claims which Mr. McIlhenny might make in favor of his project, was to the effect that even if certain expensive developments such as Mr. McIlhenny proposes were necessary or beneficial to the area as a refuge for wild life, such developments should be entrusted not to a private organization like the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club, which aims to attract financial support by selling and commercializing the wild life which it purports to protect and improve, but to appropriate state officials or commissions only.

Louisiana Sportsmen Deny Wild Foul "Slaughter" Charge

NEW IBERIA, La., Oct. 6 (AP).—Edward A. McIlhenny of Avery Island, a sponsor of the Louisiana Gulf Coast Club, which 4000 sportsmen plan to establish between the Louisiana game preserves of the State and Rockefeller foundations, today denied the assertion of Dr. William T. Hornaday of the New York Zoological Society that the plan would constitute "a slaughter pen for wild fowl."

"The acres in question are now open to public shooting," declared Mr. McIlhenny. "During the period ducks and geese are present, not a day passes but there are violations of the game laws. An enormous number of birds are killed annually and a high percentage is taken out of season, and in season an enormous number in excess of the daily bag limit. This is being done by native gunners in places where there are no wardens." Mr. McIlhenny explained that the violations would be impossible under "private control."

Mr. McIlhenny added that the advisory board of the club included such sportsmen-conservationists as Harry S. New, Postmaster General; Edwin S. Broussard, Senator from Louisiana; Brooke Anderson, a member of the advisory board of the United States Biological Survey, and William C. Adams, director of the Department of Conservation of Massachusetts.

SIKH LEAGUE DECIDES TO RUN CANDIDATES

By Special Cable
CALCUTTA, Oct. 6.—At a recent meeting of the Council of the Central Sikh League, revoking its past decision to boycott the Legislative Councils, have now decided in favor of entry into the Councils. The Shromani Gurdwara Parbanshak committee has decided to run its own candidates for the Punjab Legislative Council and Assembly.

The committee binds its members to abide by its mandate in all matters placed before the Assembly, not to accept any Government post without the committee's permission, not to derive any benefit to himself from any position in the Council or Assembly and if necessary to resign his seat.

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INDUSTRIAL PEACE EFFORTS CONTINUE

Lynn Shoe Situation More Complicated as Injunction-Suits Are Filed

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 6.—Following the filing of two injunction suits for the prevention of a strike, in the Superior Court at Salem yesterday, further efforts were being exerted today to get the contending elements in the shoe industry on a common ground for promotion of the movement for permanent industrial peace.

The Chamber of Commerce proposal for dissolution of the manufacturers' organization and the shoe workers' unions having failed of getting even serious consideration, the situation practically reverts to the original demands of the manufacturers which have been only partially approved by the workers. It is felt that something must be done soon if prospective removals from the city are to be prevented.

The injunction proceedings filed yesterday were against Local No. 8, Packing Room Workers, Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, a Lynn local union. Both actions were brought by Lynn shoe manufacturers. One brought by the A. M. Creighton Company, asks that 62 officers and members of the union be enjoined from taking part in or aiding any strike or concerted cessation of labor. The other brought by Gregory, Reed & Co., asks an injunction against 31 officers and members of the union. The strikes, according to the bills, have been called for Monday, Oct. 8. The members of the local are nearly all women.

According to the bill filed by the Creighton Company, an arbitration agreement was signed on Oct. 3 and the following day the union submitted wage demands and at a meeting voted to strike on Monday if the demands were not granted. The agreement, according to the bill, would compel adjustment without strikes.

The Gregory and Reed Company motion alleges that the union entered into a contract to settle differences by arbitration, which was to run until April 19, 1924, and that on Sept. 15 a wage increase was asked which an adjustment board failed to settle and the union voted to strike Oct. 8. Both petitioners claim that large losses would result from a strike.

Judge Henry T. Lummus issued orders of notice on both bills returnable in Boston on the morning of Oct. 9.

MRS. BOWDEN WINS P. E. O. PRESIDENCY AT SEATTLE SESSION

SEATTLE, Oct. 6 (Special).—Mrs. Vins Ives Bowden of Brookfield, Mo., was chosen supreme president of the 32,000 members of P. E. O. women's national secret organization at the convention session last night in the Masonic Temple, succeeding Mrs. Bertha Clark Hughes. Mrs. Bowden, a former first vice-president, has been an officer of the supreme chapter for the last six years and has served in her own State as president and organizer.

The other officers of the supreme chapter, elected last night, were: Mrs.

Patience L. Beatty of Los Angeles, first vice-president; Mrs. Belle M. Musser of Denver, second vice-president, and Mrs. Ola Babcock Miller, organizer.

Outstanding among questions to be considered today is that of the establishment of a memorial library on the campus of Iowa Wesleyan College where P. E. O. was founded in 1869 as a secret society. It was expected also that some final disposition would be made of the proposal for a \$1,000,000 education loan and endowment fund which constitutes the main philanthropic work of the society.

The meaning of the initials P. E. O. is part of the secret ritual of the society.

COUNCIL OF WOMEN TO MEET OCT. 29-NOV. 3 AT DECATUR, ILLINOIS

DECATUR, Ill., Oct. 5 (AP).—Official delegates of 40 national organizations, representing 6,000,000 women in the United States, will gather here, Oct. 29 to Nov. 3, at the annual meeting of the National Council of Women.

Mrs. Philip Northmoore, St. Louis, Mo., is president of the council, and Mrs. Flo Jamieson Miller, Monticello, Ill., corresponding secretary. Among the items of business incident to this meeting will be the planning for entertainment of the International Council of Women, which draws woman delegates from 36 nations, and holds its next biennial convention in Washington, D. C., May, 1925.

Speakers already assured include Mrs. Thomas Winter, Washington, D. C., president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Maud Wood Park, of the League of Women Voters; Miss Charl O. Williams, past president of the National Education Association, and Prof. Elizabeth Theiberg and Marian Whitney of Vassar College.

Chairmen of standing committees will report, among them the following: Miss Lucy E. Anthony, Maylan, Pa., citizenship; Mrs. Frederick Schoff, Philadelphia, child welfare; Marian Whitney, Vassar College, education; Dr. Kate W. Barrett, Alexandria, Va., equal moral standards; Mary Anderson, Washington, industrial relations; Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, Brookline, Mass., permanent peace, and Mrs. Samuel Rosenbach, New York City, immigration.

ALIENS BROUGHT BY WINIFREDIAN

Second Group of October Quota Begins to Arrive

The Leyland Line steamship Winifredian, with 63 cabin passengers, arriving this afternoon from Liverpool, was the first to reach Boston in the second group of ships bringing immigrants to Boston under the October quota. The first group arrived Monday and Wednesday. Three more ships are due here within the

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on First Quality Dixon Pencils. Retail prices:
5 pencils, all one name, .50
6 pencils, all one name, .75
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next two days. The Winifredian is in the regular Boston service.

Early tomorrow morning, two large ships, diverted from New York, will arrive in Boston harbor, the United States Line's President Adams and the White Star's Baltic. The President Adams comes from London, Cherbourg and Queenstown with 432 passengers, most of whom are British subjects. The Baltic comes from Liverpool and Queenstown with 1828 passengers, some of whom will continue on the vessel to New York, after the bulk of the aliens have been discharged here. Both vessels are expected to dock at 8.30 a. m., the President Adams at the Cunard Pier, East Boston, and the Baltic at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston. The Baltic's passengers include 560 British subjects, 118 Russians, and a large number of smaller groups from a score of different countries.

Monday, the White Star liner, Havford, from Liverpool and Queenstown, is expected to reach Boston with 917 passengers. The vessel will land 60 cabin and 115 third class passengers at Boston, taking the balance to Philadelphia. The Havford is in the regular Liverpool-Boston-Philadelphia service.

POWERS WELCOME ADVANCE BY ITALY REGARDING TANGIER

(Continued from Page 1)

by its agreement with France regarding Tripoli renounced the right to interfere in French Morocco against a corresponding French promise not to interfere in Tripoli. Italy affirms that Tangier forms no part of the zone subject to French influence and, therefore, Italy is not violating the former agreement by asking to intervene in the Tangier discussions. Indeed the Messagero adds that Italy is bound toward Spain by a similar agreement regarding Morocco and Spain has not raised any difficulties to Italian participation in the conference.

BRITISH EMPIRE STEEL

MONTREAL, Oct. 6.—The British Empire Steel Corporation reports September coal production at 421,854 gross tons, as compared with 425,044 tons in September, 1922. Production for the first nine months of 1923 was 3,828,352 gross tons, as compared with 3,835,352 in increase of 1,085,276 tons.

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Plaided Sweater \$12.50
Broadcloth Shirt, \$5.49

Brushed Wool Sweaters
Moderately Priced
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The correct complement to the brushed sweater and separate shirt. Neatly tailored, honey-comb collar and cuffs. \$5.49

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A Trim Patent Leather Pump

This strap slipper is certain to please the woman who takes pride in having smart footwear. Of patent leather, with a high and sandal strap, low covered heel.

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DOCTOR RIPS MASK FROM GERM THEORY

"The Reign of Microbes Is Due
to Man's Fear," Says
Dr. Muthu

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A smashing blow is dealt the germ theory of disease by an outstanding English medical authority, David C. Muthu, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., whose recent book, "Pulmonary Tuberculosis," just received in New York, is reviewed in today's bulletin of the Citizens' Medical Reference Bureau.

"The average citizen will be interested to know," says the bulletin, "that according to enlightened medical opinion, the age of bacteriology is passing. People are no longer satisfied with the microbe and other theories that were generally accepted a generation ago."

This growing progressive public position, the bulletin shows, comes at a time when efforts are being made to pass laws that would make the teaching of the germ theory of disease compulsory in the public schools; when legislators are petitioned to pass laws making vaccination and other alleged preventives or remedies based on the germ theory compulsory; when our state health officials in some instances take the liberty of criticizing a physician who fails to administer antitoxin; when healthy persons are deprived of their freedom indefinitely on the theory that they are carriers of disease; and when the citizen is compelled to wear a mask over his face if he wishes to walk on the public streets as was the case in a number of cities a few years ago as an alleged precaution against influenza."

"Dogmas of the Experimentalists"
Dr. Muthu, who is associate of King's College, London, medical superintendent of Mendip Hills Sanatorium, Wells, Somerset, England, and author of many other medical books, says:

We (meaning the doctors) are so obsessed with the germ theory that we must drag it in even where there is no possible connection between disease and infection.

If medicine in the past has been influenced by the authority of the philosophers, we are no less dominated by the dogmas of the experimentalists.

The gross mysticism that governed medicine in the early Christian era and before has been replaced by the rank materialism of the present day. If speculative systems vitiated the results of clinical observations of the Ancients, are we not equally in danger of being biased by our scientific research and specialism which may have no eye beyond sense and reason, and no place for intuitions of the mind and the inner vision of the spirit? Be this as it may, we consider that the theory of infection is a phase in the evolution of ideas that may be replaced by something broader-based when seen by the light of a wider knowledge.

The reign of microbes is due to man's fear and lack of knowledge—fear lest lurking in the air he breathes and the food he eats they would cause his destruction. That the prevalence and spread of epidemics are largely influenced by filth, insanitation and uncleanness is proved by the fact that they rage fiercely in poor, overcrowded, and ill-ventilated districts and slums devoid of fresh air and sunlight, and that when such insanitary areas are cleared the epidemics lose their virulence and disappear.

The time-honored view that the air is the chief vehicle for the conveyance of infectious diseases is not generally accepted at the present day. Only a few years ago yellow fever and malaria were regarded as typical air-borne diseases. Enteric fever, dysentery, and even typhus and plague were believed to be due to atmospheric contamination by sewer gas, to bacteria or to exhalations from breath. Pasteur's hypothesis and Lister's carbolic spray to keep aseptic the atmosphere of the operation room, lent support to the theory of aerogenic infection.

"Expired Air Is Sterile"

Years ago Tyndall demonstrated that expired air is sterile. Pathogenic organisms have never been found living in the atmosphere. Careful research has shown that the air exhaled by consumptives during ordinary quiet breathing is free from tubercle bacilli. Winslow and Robinson, after making experiments, conclude that there is "no basis for a belief that tuberculosis or any other disease is contracted to an appreciable extent through the inspired air," and that their conclusions are "in harmony with the conviction now generally gaining ground that aerial infection is a minor factor in the spread of zymotic disease."

In order for the germ theory to be correct, every so-called infectious disease would have to be caused by a specific micro-organism and this organism would have to be present in all cases of the disease. Many data are presented by Dr. Muthu showing that germs are not specific, but subject to change and that they may be present or not present both in the case of a particular disease or when there is no disease.

"Though a great commotion and alarm were created about 'typhoid carriers,' Dr. Hamer, in his latest council report," says Dr. Muthu, "gently throws overboard both 'Typhoid Mary' and the 'Folkstone carrier,' by saying that 'in neither of these classical instances was the case proven.'"

"The truth is that every theory and treatment of tuberculosis based on infection has led us into fallacy, confusion and contradiction. The medical mind has been trained for a generation to think and act bacteriologically. The luxurious development of bacteriology has side-tracked medical research, narrowed its vision, exaggerated the part played by the micro-organisms, and distorted the perspective of healthy and diseased conditions."

ESTHONIA TO GET U. S. LEGATION
REVAL, Sept. 29 (By Northern News Service)—The Estonian Government has decided to establish a legation in Washington. There is reason to believe that the post of first Estonian Minister to the United States will be offered to Professor Pihp, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SYRIA-HEJAZ ROAD RESUMES
BEIRUT, Syria, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—After a lapse of five years, railway communication between Syria and the Hejaz was resumed on Sept. 1. The railroad between Medina and Amman has now been completely restored and trains will travel between the two towns as formerly.

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Exquisite Lingerie

from lands across the sea

Women of France, Belgium, Italy and even of the remote East have contributed their creative talent and their manual skill to the fashioning of the dainty undergarments now being shown, in B. Altman & Co.'s great Store, to the luxury-loving women of America. The materials selected for the making are the finest products of the loom; the hand-wrought laces and embroideries are lovely enough to compel the admiration of everyone who looks at them.

One of the many novelties introduced this season is a long-waisted combination of camisole with pantalon, which may be obtained either in silk or batiste. It is particularly favored in Paris for wearing with the smart "tube" gown.

Complete Bridal Trousseaux are a feature
of the Department

(Second Floor)

Special for Monday

An Important Offering of
Women's
New Costume Tailleurs

(Coat and Frock)

modishly developed in vellona and other
fashionable soft-surfaced fabrics

very specially priced at

\$97.50

The coats of these suits are smartly fur-trimmed; the frocks are, in some instances, made entirely of the material; in others, the attached bodice is of silk

Sizes: 34 to 48½ inches bust measurement

(Third Floor)

Autumn Coats and Hats

for Little Children

A very charming collection of new models has been assembled in this interesting Department, a considerable proportion being recent arrivals from Paris. In both foreign and American originations, however, the latest style features are presented, as well as the most fashionable fabrics and trimmings.

The prices:

Coats (1 to 6 years)	\$7.50 to 110.00
Hats	3.85 to 38.00

Of special importance, in view of the rapid approach of cooler weather, is a new group of

Little Children's
Imported Fur Coats

in several attractive models, revealing novel combinations
priced, in stock, at \$35.00 to 75.00

(Second Floor)

Special for Monday

An Extraordinary Sale of
Women's
Full-fashioned Silk Hosiery

(with lisle tops and soles)

at the astonishingly low price of

\$1.35 per pair

12,000 pairs of excellent-quality Silk Hose will be offered in this Sale; in black, white, blonde, fawn, light beige, vanilla, cocoa, new otter, gold, silver, slate, suède, gray, medium gray and chow brown—all fashionable Autumn shades

(First Floor)

WORLD'S LARGEST
MASONIC SESSION

More Than 50,000 to Attend
Washington Memorial Corner-
Stone Laying Nov. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Arrangements are nearing completion for the world's greatest gathering of Blue Lodge Masons on Nov. 1, when the cornerstone of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial at Alexandria, Va., will be laid. Indications are that more than 50,000 Masons from all parts of the United States will participate. Distinguished representatives from jurisdictions in other parts of the world are expected.

Besides the participation by President Coolidge, officers of his Cabinet and other high officials of the Federal and District of Columbia governments, the ceremonies will be attended by the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodge Jurisdictions from every state in the Union, as well as the District of Columbia and Alaska. Blue Lodges of Virginia are planning to send 28,000 members to the exercises.

The cornerstone will be laid under the auspices of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and the ceremonies will be in charge of Charles H. Callahan, the Deputy Grand Master, a tribute paid him for his study of George Washington, the man and Mason.

Mr. Callahan's Staff
Mr. Callahan will be assisted by Col. Louis A. Watres of Scranton, Pa., Past Grand Master of Masons in Pennsylvania and former Lieutenant-Governor of that State; William Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and James H. Price of Virginia, Grand Master of Virginia. Colonel Watres is president of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association, and chairman of the executive committee. Each Grand Master will be furnished a silver trowel, a copy of the one used by George Washington. Each one will spread a small quantity of mortar on the cornerstone. These trowels will later become a part of the Memorabilia of the various Grand Lodge Jurisdictions.

The receptacle in the cornerstone will contain, among other articles, a copy of the Bible, the Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Independence, a history of Free Masonry in the United States, a history of George Washington and copies of the charter, seal, constitution and by-laws of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association. The history of Washington deposited will be the one by Mr. Callahan, "Washington, the Man and the Mason." The speakers will be Mr. Taft and the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Washington.

The cornerstone will be laid in place at noon. The Grand Lodge of Virginia will be convened in special communication at 10 a. m. at the old Masonic Temple on Cameron Street, whence the procession will proceed toward Shooter's Hill, the site of the memorial.

Notables in Procession
Participating in the procession will be the Grand Lodge of Virginia and its guests, the Grand Commandery, Knights Templars, of Virginia, and its guests, and the Grand Chapter of the Grand Lodge of Virginia and guests. The Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite for the Northern and Southern Masonic Jurisdictions will be represented by their Sovereign Grand Commanders, Leon M. Abbott and John H. Cowles, respectively. Col. Kenneth W. Ogden of Alexandria, Va., will be chief marshal of the parade.

President Coolidge and his Cabinet will be escorted to the memorial building by Leon M. Abbott of Boston, George E. Chamberlain, formerly United States Senator from Oregon, and Barton Smith, Past Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, also will serve as escorts to the Executive and Cabinet.

Mr. Taft will have as his escort Judge A. S. Tompkins, Grand Master of Masons in New York; John H. Cowles, and George M. Council of Atlanta, Attorney-General of Georgia, and Past Grand Master of the Georgia Jurisdiction.

Conrad V. Dykeman of Brooklyn, N. Y., Imperial Potentate of the Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, with his Imperial Divan, will be escorted by the Potentates and officers of local and neighboring Shrine Temples.

Dr. William H. Kuhn, Grand High Priest of the General Grand Chapter of the United States, Royal Arch Masons, will be represented by Henry DeWitt Clinton of New York, who will be escorted by the High Priests of surrounding Chapters.

HARTMAN MAKES SALES RECORD
CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—Hartman Corporation net sales for September were \$1,271,486, compared with \$1,177,424 for September, 1922, and was the best September ever experienced.

INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 15

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Southern Scottish Rite Head



John H. Cowles

Sovereign Grand Commander, Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction

SMITH ENTRANCE
PRIZES AWARDED

Public and Private Schools Divide the Honor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special).—Public and private schools divide the honor of the two prizes awarded annually at Smith College, one for the best entrance examinations taken under the new plan and one for the best entrance examinations taken under the old plan of admission.

Mary Cardace Pangborn of Brooklyn, N. Y., who won the prize of \$200 given to the student entering under the new plan, was prepared at the Brooklyn Friends' School in Brooklyn and has the record of an entering average which is the best made by any Smith College student in any year.

Honorable mention was given to Dorothy Dorman of Chicago, Ill., who was prepared at the Nicholas Senn High School in Chicago, and at Rogers' Hall in Lowell, Mass., and to Ethel Laidgren of Santa Barbara, Cal., who was prepared at Miss Lee's school in Boston. The average made by both of these students was high enough to entitle them to the prize had not Miss Pangborn made such a superlative record.

Katherine Margaret Burin of Orange, N. J., who was prepared at the Orange High School won the \$200 prize given for the best examinations taken under the old plan.

Not only do the students to whom the prizes are awarded come in equal numbers from public and private schools, but the numbers of the entire undergraduate body are about equally divided in this respect.

BROWN ANNOUNCES

COURSE OF LECTURES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (Special).—An innovation, declared at Brown University to have more than ordinary interest in connection with the November series of extension courses, will be a program of seven lectures on important current topics by members of the faculty.

Prof. Walter Ballou Jacobs, director of extension work, has arranged for the lectures as a supplement to the courses that are now being prepared for the fall extension series which will begin the week of Nov. 5. The first lecturer will be Mrs. Anne C. E. Allison, former Dean of the Women's College at Brown, who will discuss "Freedom and the Family."

The speakers and topics for the remaining lectures are, in order, as follows: Prof. Courtney Langdon, "Italy and Mussolini"; Prof. Albert D. Mead, "Evolution"; Prof. Henry T. Fowler, "The New Testament and Fundamentalism"; Prof. James Quayle Dealey,

"The Monroe Doctrine, Its Centennial"; Prof. Thomas Crosby Jr., "Some Aspects of Modern English Drama"; Prof. Theodore Collier, "The Balance Sheet of Europe."

WOMEN ARE FIRM
FOR DIRECT PRIMARY

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 6 (Special).—In connection with the strong endorsement given to the Maine direct primary law by the State W. C. T. U. in annual convention here, as embodied in a formal resolution passed to this effect, Mrs. Althea G. Quimby, president, asked for a statement on the policy of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs from Mrs. J. H. Huddleston, president, who was here for the sessions.

Mrs. Huddleston stated that the federation was committed to the support of the direct primary and that no action, taken at the recent federation annual relative to its own method of election, affects the position of the federation in its support of the state primary law.

This clears some confusion which has existed throughout the State relative to the federation position and reveals the main body of women in this State firm for this election method, upon which further attacks are threatened in the form of a proposal for repeal through popular referendum of the law now on the statute books.

DRY LEADERS FEEL
SURE OF VERMONT

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 6 (Special).—Dry leaders are confident that Col. Porter H. Dale will receive the Republican nomination for United States Senator in the primaries to be held throughout Vermont Tuesday. They point to the fact that a majority of the Vermont newspapers are giving support to his candidacy and that the American Legion and League of Women Voters, as well as church people generally, are active in his interests.

The two candidates opposing Colonel Dale, both avowedly wet, are John Redmond, a corporation lawyer, and Judge Stanley Wilson. Both have declared themselves as in favor of modification of the Volstead act. Frank Pollard is the only Democratic candidate and he is also looked upon as against the interests of prohibition. The special election following the primaries will be held on Nov. 6.

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SOUTHERN SCOTTISH RITE COUNCIL
WILL CONVENE AT CAPITAL, OCT. 15

Many Subjects of Public as Well as Fraternal, Interest, to
Be Discussed at Washington Biennial Session

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Washington will be the center of interest for Freemasons all over the United States when the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, holds its biennial session beginning Oct. 15. This body has a pre-eminent place among Masonic orders of the world, being known, because of its priority, as the Supreme Council of the Mother Jurisdiction of the World.

All other supreme councils are subordinate to it in prestige, and receive their standing only through recognition by it. The see of the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction is at Charleston, S. C., but the administrative offices and headquarters are at the impressive House of the Temple in Washington.

Business of interest to the general public as well as to the inner circles of Freemasonry will be conducted at the meeting. New members will be elected to the Supreme Council, and legislation governing the rite, which is in the hands of the Sovereign Inspector-General making up the council, may be passed.

Mr. Cowles to Preside

John H. Cowles, the Sovereign Grand Commander, will preside over all sessions. The Secretary-General is Perry W. Weidner of Los Angeles. Eighteen active members of the Supreme Council will be present and will take an active part in the business of the session, while about the same number of deputies of the Supreme Council, representing their respective constituencies, will be present in an advisory capacity. The meeting will have a decidedly international flavor, with deputies coming from Panama, Porto Rico, China, the Philippines, Alaska, and Japan. The Supreme Council of the Northern Jurisdiction will be represented by Leon M. Abbott of Boston, Emeritus member of honor of the Supreme Council, Southern Jurisdiction, including the Earl of Kintore, Edinburgh, Scotland; Goblet d'Alviella, Brussels, Belgium; and Raoul V. Palermi, Italy.

The first official event of the session will be an Albert Pike memorial service at the House of the Temple, on the afternoon of Oct. 14, at which the principal speaker will be Thomas J. Harkins of Asheville, N. C. Albert Pike's name is prominent in the annals of Freemasonry, and close to the heart of every Mason, although he is particularly the Southern Jurisdiction's own, having been its Sovereign Grand Commander from 1859 to 1891. He won world-wide fame as a Masonic scholar, and was probably the most voluminous writer on Masonic subjects in the history of the fraternity. During his incumbency as Sovereign Grand Commander he made an entire revision and rewrote all of the Scottish Rite rituals. His versions are recognized throughout the world today as standard and authoritative.

Educational Cabinet Post

On the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 17, the educational work of the order will be discussed, and an address on "A National Program for Education" given by Raymond E. Blight of Los Angeles, Cal. Education is general, and a practical program of improvement for public schools, has received particular emphasis in the meetings of the Supreme Council in recent years. The work of the Supreme Council for the cause has been recognized by leading educators of the United States, and the weight of its great influence and prestige has accomplished much in elevating public school standards.

The Supreme Council at its meeting in 1920 went on record as favoring a federal department of education with a Cabinet member as its head, federal aid for public school purposes, under the control of the separate states, and a national Government-supported university at Washington. Other points in its program which will be discussed during the session are compulsory use of English as the language of instruction in the grammar grades, adequate provision for the education of alien populations, "not only in cultural and vocational subjects, but especially in the principles of American institutions"; and opposition to the efforts of sectarian institutions to have public moneys appropriated for their use.

Broadly stated, the educational program which the Supreme Council is backing is "support to the American public school, to provide nonpartisan."

Perry W. Weidner
Secretary-General of the Supreme Council, A. & A. S. R., Southern Jurisdiction

nonsectarian, efficient, democratic education for all the children of all the people with equal educational opportunities for all."

Sessions in Temple

The scene of the sessions of the Council, the House of the Temple, is admittedly one of the most beautiful and impressive buildings in America, a model for Masonic buildings all over the world. It is of gray stone, in the style of the mausoleum erected by Queen Artemisia at Halicarnassus for the tomb of King Mausolus. The most impressive room in the building is the council chamber in which the sessions of the Supreme Council are held. The executive chamber, finished in gold and bronze, is famed for its beauty. The building houses Masonic relics and ancient records that are priceless, while its library of 100,000 volumes is one of the most nearly complete Masonic libraries in the world.

Scottish Rite Supreme Councils have also been established in Canada, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, France, Belgium, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Uruguay, the Argentine, Italy, Cuba, Mexico, Portugal, Chile, Greece, Switzerland, Egypt, Venezuela, Dominican Republic, Central America, Ecuador, The Netherlands, and Serbia. Supreme Councils which are still awaiting recognition from the Council of the Southern Jurisdiction are functioning in Spain, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Panama.

SIX MONTHS' WAGES
FOR OUSTED WORKERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (Special).—Mill employees, deprived of work through the purchase by the City of Providence of mills within the watershed of the new water supply project at Solitude, will receive six months' pay for loss of employment. Settlements with employees of the Adams Manufacturing Company have been made by counsel for the city, it is announced. The settlements require the payment of approximately \$7000. Employees of the Joslin Manufacturing Company, the mill of which has been purchased, will meet counsel for the city in conference next.

DE MOLAY TO HOLD
DIAMOND JUBILEE

Boston Commandery, K. T.,
Plans 3-Day Program Including
Parade and Temple Services

Three days of observances, including a parade, commemorative services, and many social events, will mark the celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of De Molay Commandery, Knights Templars of Boston, whose diamond jubilee begins on Oct. 11, with divine service in Tremont Temple at 3 p. m. Successively there will be events which will bring together leaders in Templar Masonry in Massachusetts and direct attention to the activities of an organization that has an outstanding record.

From the beginning, De Molay Commandery has numbered in its membership men prominent in public and business life as well as leaders in Masonry. Starting in 1848 with a small group it now has a membership of 1147. With the approach of the anniversary date, plans for its observance have been in the making under the direction of its commander, Theodore R. Lockwood.

At 2 p. m., Oct. 21, the Sir Knights will assemble in the Masonic Temple and proceed to the services in Tremont Temple. The sermon will be by the Rev. Sir Mellyar Hamilton Litcher of Newton.

Three Busy Days

There will be three busy days for Masons of New England. There will be a parade of the Sir Knights in full uniform and several features of a semi-public character. Commanders of De Molay will be on hand to assist in receiving visitors representing the various bodies of the York and Scottish Rites.

Brotherhood in its broadest sense, sound citizenship which the development of sound character ever fosters, expresses in brief the object of the fraternity. The series of festive events come, therefore, after years of worthy effort. Besides the anniversary features, there will be banquets, a reception for the guests and a ball.

De Molay's first convocation was held Nov. 17, 1848. Five past commanders of Boston Commandery, with others made up the original De Molay organization. Edward A. Raymond was the first commander, followed by Charles W. Moore. The charter was received in February, following the first convocation. De Molay at one time had quarters in Horticultural Hall and temporary quarters later in the Continental Building.

Commandery Always Active

This Commandery has frequently aided in public ceremonies where Masons have appeared. In September, 1856, for example, upon invitation of the city government, it took part in the Franklin statue unveiling. A few years later it assisted at the laying of the cornerstone of the Pilgrim monument at Plymouth and was represented at its dedication in 1889.

When the President of the United States was present at the Masonic Temple dedication June 24, 1867, De Molay again participated in the ceremonies; also in the laying of the cornerstone of the Boston Postoffice in 1871.

At the laying of the cornerstone of the soldier's monument in Somerville in May, 1908, the Commandery served, as escort for Grand Master J. Albert Blake and the Grand Lodge.

De Molay has always set aside St. John's Day for special recognition, and in various years has made pilgrimages to other commanderies. These included visits to Virginia, Washington, and other places. One act that stands out prominently was a contribution made to confederate prisoners at Johnston Island in the days of the Civil War. This contribution was made on the recommendation of the Rev. John W. Dabman, who later became a Commander of De Molay.

Fitting observances, marked the silver anniversary of the Commandery when a reception was tendered Grand Commander Herbert F. Morse of the

Grand Commandery, and Grand Master Charles T. Gallagher of the Grand Lodge.

The immediate officers under Commander Lockwood, the Commandery's present chief, are: Leon L. Allen, Generalissimo; and Walter A. Smith, Captain General. Clarence E. Burleigh, Worshipful Master of Euclid Lodge of Boston, and a Past Commander of De Molay, is now Standard Bearer in the Grand Commandery.

EXPERTS TO SURVEY
PROVIDENCE SCHOOLS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 6 (Special).—A city council committee, named especially to inquire into the allegation that Providence schools are under-financed and poorly equipped, has decided that instead of a makeshift investigation it would inaugurate a thorough inquiry by investigators entirely outside the influence of politics. The committee was agreed that some educational standardization institution, similar to those maintained at Harvard, Yale or Columbia Universities, should be asked to review and report on the situation.

Mayor Gainer, speaking for the committee, said it was decided that three things ought to be kept in view, namely: Is the school system receiving a fair share of the city budget? Is the building program adequate? and is the school committee applying advantageously funds apportioned to it?

VETERAN RECEIVES
\$3230 BACK PENSION

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—Three thousand dollars may not look like a fortune to some people. To Alfred Pettis, a Negro Civil War veteran, who has just been awarded \$3230 as back pension, through the Pension Bureau, it represents the wealth of Midas. For years he has earned his living by rag picking. All that is over for him, with the receipt of the check from the Government, which he served during the years of the Civil War. He has had an application filed with the bureau since 1912, but neglected to follow it up. He now receives \$60 a month and payment of back pensions due. He is going to leave the shack where he lives for years and buy a new home.

MAINE RAILROAD
CONFERENCE OCT. 19

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 6.—The date for the state-wide conference on railroad consolidation under the auspices of the State Chamber of Commerce was definitely set today for Friday, Oct. 19. It will be held at the State House in Augusta.

Morris McDonald, president of the Maine Central railroad, who proposed the consolidation of that road and the Bangor & Aroostook with the New York Central and Worcester, Nashua and Portland division of the Boston & Maine, and Percy R. Todd, president of the Bangor & Aroostook, who opposes that plan, will be invited to attend the meeting, as will Governor Baxter.

"SOPHS" TO SERENADE
WELLESLEY TYROS

WELLESLEY, Mass., Oct. 6.—Four hundred Wellesley sophomores will haunt the freshman houses tonight. Their purpose is not the traditional one of sophomores, hazing, but they are to give an official welcome to the newest class at Wellesley in the form of a serenade. The long line of sophomores forms on campus and marches by lantern light through the streets of the village of Wellesley where all the freshman houses are.

This year the serenaders will wear costumes of purple and white, purple being the class color.

STANDARD OIL'S BIG CONTRACT

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has been awarded a contract by Chairman Farley of the Shipping Board for supplying fuel oil at the rate of 1,065,000 barrels a month during 1924. The company bid \$1.39 a barrel for delivery at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Mandel Brothers
Chicago

Tussah casement silk, 68c a yard

—4,800 yards—in 36-inch width

Tussah silk hangs softly and gracefully and is fashionable for making curtains for French doors, transoms and casement windows. This is in natural tint. Special at 68c.

Odd valances, each

2.35 and 2.85

They are of attractive materials, many of Sunfast-fabrics, with fringed base—ready to hang.

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Odd curtains, only one pair of a kind, of exquisite reps and other light weight drapery materials, including Sunfast fabrics—fringed and ready to hang; 24 inches wide, 2½ yards long.

Cretonne curtains, 3.15 pair

—of imported cretonnes in artistic patterns and color tones; 24 inches wide, 2¼ yards long; fringed.

Right floor.

RACE AND CASTE HELD FACTORS IN THE UNREST AMONG HAITIANS

Mulattoes, in Ascendancy Over Negroes, Are Apprehensive of Looming White Superiority—Press Is Weak

By GARDNER L. HARDING

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Sept. 28.—Under the surface there is much and continuous agitation in the affairs of the Haitian administration. The "strong" men stay out of the Cabinet and the Council of State. A characteristic report is that Felix Magloire and Charles MacGuffie, ministers of foreign affairs and finance respectively, were to be supplanted by M. Ulrich Devivier, holding their joint portfolios—but M. Devivier refuses. M. Rameau, Minister of Justice, submits a claim for travel pay on a diplomatic mission to Brussels; the claim is disallowed. Great jubilation among the opposition newspapers.

The Council of State adjourned sine die on Aug. 27, a few days after General Russell departed on leave. The council generally is adjudged a body of insignificant personalities—with these constantly fluctuating. It did pass the budget, and for the whole year in advance, an unusual achievement in Haiti. It has not taken up internal taxes—a burning question which, it is claimed, has not yet been submitted to it. It did not pass on the Sinclair Oil contract, nor on a railroad consolidation plan—disinterested Americans here say both were extraordinarily liberal proposals, more generously designed to meet Haitian susceptibilities than anything in the past. After examining both I fully agree. But in "the present state of popular mind" they are not pushed.

"Popular Mind" Analyzed
What is this "state of popular mind"? Partly from disgruntled office-holders under a former régime when politics was the sole profitable pursuit of the polite Haitian. Partly from the press, whose total circulation among Haitian readers is fewer than 10,000 in this country of 2,000,000 persons, whose chief organ, rarely found on the street—a great change from Havana where everybody has some newspaper or other in his hand all day—circulates discreetly among 3500 subscribers.

The press is incredibly poverty-stricken, four pages on a flat press, its present folio limit, and half a column in English by an editor who once worked on the Brooklyn Eagle is its only concession to the foreigner. In contrast to Cuba, baseball news is despised, and the American naval boat, with its full account of a prize bout, is considered wisely the pabulum of the untutored marines.

American news comes over the French cable—a monopoly till 1927, at a rate of from 30 to 60 cents a word, and falling proper liaison continuous and constructive good opinion of America is, through some strange lapse of the occupation, prohibitive to good Haitians. There is a press law, and the most extreme of Haitian editors has just come out of prison for failing to observe it and is publishing inflammatory articles ending "A bas l'occupation Américaine! Haiti pour les Haïtiens!" in a two-page occasional sheet to tempt its application again.

Periodical Bantering

M. Alcide Charpentier goes to the town of Jacmel with the avowed object of holding a meeting to tell the people how the present Government proposes to enslave them with the im-

position of new internal taxation. The gendarmes, by presidential order, through the Minister of the Interior, stop the meeting. Great local excitement follows and the chief opposition organ reminds the public that the Union Patriotique held weekly meetings under M. Dartiguenave's administration unmolested, and humorously points out that the minister's own "weakly attended" public tour through the country would have been much helped if only the gendarmes had tried to stop the meetings. There is a tendency to perennial attack on everything the Administration—and the Americans—do, and there is a strong feeling among Americans that the Administration insists on holding up important reforms and concessions till the Department of State is brought to agree that a more effective punitive and imprisoning power be granted the present régime. Most of the Americans want peace and free comment, but I confess I have never seen anything so scandalously outrageous as the reckless uncensored attacks on the morality of the American personnel one picks up here daily.

This is America's ever-present contact, and it cannot be ignored. Yet the American engineers and experts here who are the most conspicuous part of the occupation—and the greatest target—baffle Haitian sophistry by being the most disinterested and devoted body of men the present writer has ever seen engaged on a common task. If they profited to one-tenth of the sums alleged against them on construction graft, misappropriated motor cars and the like, they would be rich men. The free press of Haiti cannot yet conceive seriously of honest administration by men of any color. There are some journals, I admit, which defend America, but they embarrass Americans almost as much by their inaccurate and over-indulgent praise. "Recherche des faits exactes" is not yet a part of Haitian culture.

Concession Tangle

Americans, of course, are not lily-white. The original railway concession saddled Haiti before 1915 with one of the most questionable bargains foreign concessionaires ever made in any country. The fact that America is honestly trying now to repair that contract—especially since the road has been in the receiver's hands for seven years—is almost as fervently used against America as the original bargain. Americans have a pineapple concession in the north, granted under the present Administration, yet graft is alleged against an apparently quite respectable contract, and "feeling" over it must die down, it seems, before another concession—the Sinclair Oil proposal, for instance—is granted. Yet the first concession opens the way for Haiti to obtain a market for its greatest national asset—tropical fruit and the oil contract, if oil is discovered under its proposed researches, will make Haiti directly on the Windward Passage, the greatest steamship traffic path in the world—one of the really important and progressive territories in these seas.

I suspect that this is just the sort of thing Haitian politicians, the leaders of thought of the old Haiti, are most apprehensive over. The undercurrent of dread of economic imperialism is very pronounced here. Added to it is the race factor. Haiti is the land of

mulatto ascendancy over an African people, a Europeanized upper class sometimes, though not often, reinforced directly from the Negroes themselves, governing as has been fit a tractable and inoffensive people, all African. Now the white man is on the horizon; another caste is claiming still superior privileges. Is it any wonder that the bulk of Haitian cultivated opinion is alarmed at this new day, especially since America is giving no unmistakable assurance that it is not here for good. America did not come in here to stay. Frankly, I hope America can find some common path by which this people may be left in absolute independence, at least such as Cuba is. But inexorable economic forces are driving on, and no man can say now what the end will be.

Lewis and Clark Descendants Meet at End of Oregon Trail

Chance Encounter Result of Their Bearing the Same Christian Name—Visit Cairn Left by Their Ancestors

PORTLAND, Ore., Oct. 1.—Capt. Lee M. Clark of Portland, on a vacation recently near Seaside, Ore., heard some one call his given name. He answered and turned, only to find that the call had been made not by his wife, as he supposed, but by another woman whom he had never seen.

Lewis blazed the way overland to Oregon.

The other man was Captain Lewis, a direct descendant of Capt. Meriwether Lewis. The given name of each man is Lee. Both have had extensive service in the United States Army. Both came from Virginia families. One now lives at the eastern end of the old Lewis and Clark trail, and the other at the western end. The outing togs they wore at their first meeting were almost identical.

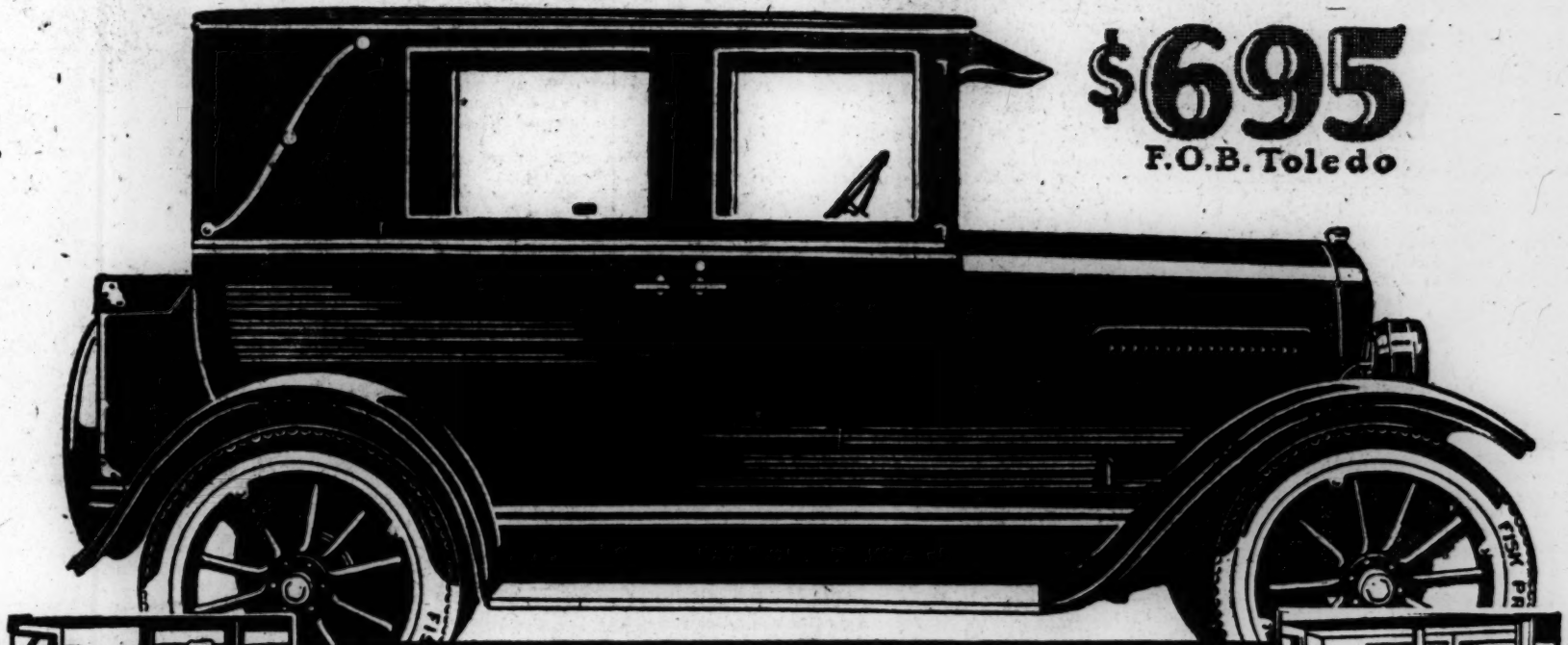
Having found out all these things, the two captains went together to visit the ancient salt cairn left by the original Lewis and Clark, in the woods near Seaside, and it developed that both were thoroughly informed on the history of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

DELAY RECOMMENDED IN WELLAND CANAL

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 1 (Special Correspondence)—In the Welland Canal, now under construction in Ontario, is completed before the St. Lawrence deep waterways scheme becomes an actual fact, it would mean that Canadian wheat would be diverted south to New York—a loss that the Canadian grain trade would never recover. For this reason, Milton Hersey, Montreal Harbor Commissioner, in an interview here, recommended that work on the Welland Canal should be delayed, and that its completion should be synchronized with that of the St. Lawrence deep waterways project.

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Farm-truck, tools, supplies, trunks, luggage, etc., loaded easily through rear door.



All passengers enter and leave easily through doors both front and rear.

SPANISH NATION IS 'CONFUSED' BY VACILLATION OF GOVERNMENT

Ringleader of Meeting First Receives Capital Sentence, Then Pardoned, and Finally Feted and Regarded Hero

MADRID, Sept. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Some remarkable examples are being furnished of the peculiar and erratic workings of Spanish psychology, which should be considered when it is stated abroad that the Spanish people desire an abandonment of the North African colonial territory. Responsible leaders of public opinion and those who have to be guided by it, know that if there were any such abandonment the cry for repossession at any cost would be universal and overwhelming in Spain.

The fact is, as innumerable demonstrations indicate at the present time, the Spanish people, largely owing, perhaps, to the vacillations and blunders of the Government and the inefficiency of the military elements, have been brought to such a confused state of thinking that the most astonishing judgments and apparent states of feeling are being expressed, leading the observer to decide that spontaneous expressions are utterly unreliable.

A striking example of this curious state of Spanish psychology has just been furnished at Malaga, in connection with the recent mutiny of soldiers before embarking there for Melilla. The capital sentence was imposed on the ringleader of this affair, Corporal Barroso, whereupon the King and Government were overwhelmed with petitions by letter and telegram for the pardoning of the culprit, who at this stage was already ranked as half a hero, whole pages of newspapers being devoted to him, while the gallant officer who was the victim of the mutiny was completely forgotten. The mother of this officer was persuaded herself to telegraph to the King asking for Barroso's pardon.

Spain being what it is, it was inevitable, in the circumstances, that the pardon should be granted, whereupon there were celebrations not only in Malaga, but in other parts of the country, almost as if there had been some great national achievement, the King, the Government, Spain, and Barroso himself being subjects for vivas.

In Malaga the proceedings were extraordinary. Barroso came to the

window of his cell, looking out on to a public thoroughfare, and there played the "Royal March" on an accordion that had been supplied to him, and later he was photographed with one arm round the neck of the officer who had presided at the court martial that had sentenced him and the other round that of the officer who had defended him. Many other officers made up a picture which was extensively reproduced in the newspapers. Meanwhile in the public places of Malaga there were great demonstrations.

Although the situation in Morocco is so very anxious and the Spanish losses have been heavy, the slightest success is enough to cause great rejoicings. Melilla, and hardly anything seems to check the numerous military celebrations of a congratulatory character that take place there. On the occasion of a Spanish post that had been besieged by the enemy being relieved lately there were such demonstrations in Melilla as warranted the description in the papers in huge letters, "Indescribable Enthusiasm in Melilla."

Another example of the same inexplicable working of Spanish thought in connection with these war affairs is the fact that many of the prisoners who were recently ransomed from Abdel Krim have been made heroes in their own towns, being entertained by public bodies and being made the subjects of presentations, with pictures of themselves in the newspapers and full particulars of their careers.

ITALIANS EMIGRATE TO FRANCE

ROME, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence)—The data for emigration in the first quarter of the current year show that at present the bulk of Italian labor is directed not toward transoceanic countries, but to France, where an ever falling birth rate is creating a steady demand for foreign workers. In the building trades, mines and glass-blowing factories there is a steady demand for Italian labor. The following data show the distribution of Italian emigration: Argentina, 19,496; United States of America, 7300; Brazil, 4400; other transoceanic countries, 2900; France, 48,960; Belgium, Holland, 4989; other European countries, 4579.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Reactions of a Reader

Music News and
ReviewsMr. de Pachmann Opens
American Tour in Toronto

TORONTO, Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Vladimir de Pachmann opened his American tour in Toronto on Oct. 1, although the famous pianist declared that the recital did not open his American tour, but completed his British tour. De Pachmann drew a greater crowd to hear him than he ever did here before, even when he was in his prime, and the audience behaved as Toronto audiences, which are notoriously staid, seldom have been known to do. They remained after the final number and pressed up to the platform to cheer and applaud the artist, who capered and laughed delightedly in response to the ovation.

So far as music is concerned, de Pachmann has not altered in the least. He talked to his audience not only between numbers but during them. He explained that though he was still the "greatest pianist in the world," his memory had not remained as perfect as his hands. He had to have his music in front of him for some numbers—so he said. But he used the score only for the unfamiliar Chopin E major scherzo (op. 54) and the Grande Polonaise in F sharp minor, and as a matter of fact, he hardly seemed even to glance at it.

He gave caricature demonstrations of how other pianists did certain things, and even repeated part of the F major Etude to show how he used to do it years ago, when he "played as badly as Rubinstein," as he put it. There has been no falling off in the perfection of de Pachmann's Chopin interpretations. He still plays with a wonderfully silken quality of tone, with exquisitely delicate shadings and modulations. He is not so satisfying, perhaps, in heroic passages, but after all, the mazurkas were always his compositions in which the perfection of his art was seen.

One Toronto musician, with more temerity than most, remarked after the concert that the old clarity of tone was not always there. He suggested that the C sharp minor Nocturne was clouded. De Pachmann replied in despair, bemoaning the stupidity of audiences. It was his new tone, softened and shaded, that had been mistaken for clouds. De Pachmann has the same old liking for explaining himself and his genius.

New Suite by Spelman
Produced in London

LONDON, Sept. 25.—America's attitude toward foreign music is so hospitably open that when, by a reverse process, she sends to the Old World works from her own young composers there is a fine fitness in the interchange. Such an interchange has just taken place. An American composition formed the principal novelty at the Queen's Hall "Promenade" concert on Sept. 20.

This was the suite called "Barbariques," by Timothy Spelman, a composer of the young American school who has studied at Harvard and in Germany, and who has had the energy to execute works on a big scale. "Barbariques," however, was not intended to be a large thing. It records his impressions of a three months' trip to Tunis and Algeria, and is, in effect, a set of clever color pictures of his travels. Originally nine in number and written for piano solo, he has now reduced them to five and has scored them for full orchestra. Whether the results attained are wholly on the side of gain is an open question. The increase of color is great, but the underlying framework remains what it was—well proportioned to suit piano conditions, yet slight when called on to carry the weight of orchestral work. It is difficult to express the exact impression. A rough analogy is that of an architect who has covered wooden beams with concrete.

This implies no disparagement to Mr. Spelman—rather it indicates that he is sensitive as an artist and instinctively shapes his structure toward the medium employed.

On the whole the suite impresses one as promising, and works with a distinctively Algerian outlook. Beneath its Algerian intent and cosmopolitan technique, the music is alert, avoids verbiage, has a tang of humor; there is no very strong emotional impetus, however, and no definite originality of material or treatment, even while it displays well-blended distinction and style. Of the individual movements, No. 1, "Tugger—in an Arab Café," and No. 4, "Biskra—the Gyrations of a Camel," were the best made. No. 2, "El-Kantara," proved patchy and unconvincing, and Nos. 3 and 5, "Sirocco" and "In the Souk," were opportunities seen but missed by the composer.

For the most part the program that evening tended toward short types of composition. There was, however, one weighty work for the opening, namely, Wagner's "Parsifal" overture.

M. M. S.

Radio Drama Contest

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. Several manuscripts have been received by WGY in the competition which the General Electric Company broadcasting station is conducting in an effort to encourage and promote a new form of dramatic art. A prize of \$500 will be awarded to the author of the best radio drama submitted during the three months' period ending Nov. 30. Additional prizes in varying sums up to \$100, depending on the merit of the plays, will be awarded at the option of the General Electric Company for other plays deemed suitable for radio production.

The management of WGY has found that the radio drama has become one of the most popular features of its program but it has also found that the average stage production does not lend itself readily to "air" production.



"The High Justice Sits," Carved Wood Group by Albin Kaasinen

FINLAND, in Albin Kaasinen, has produced an artist who unites consummate craftsmanship in wood-carving—a Finnish specialty—with exceptional gifts of self-expression and lambent humor. Kaasinen's creations are, indeed, entitled, in virtue of their inherent vitality, to claim the honors of sculpture. He is not the first Finnish sculptor to have employed wood as his medium, yet it is chiefly, no doubt, by their racy and vivacious humor that his figures have made their irresistible appeal to the Finnish public. The little figures, whether single or in groups of two or more, are like the fishwife's herring, "all alive," and exhibit an unwearied versatility of whimsical invention and the most close and subtle observation. Nothing that is odd or ludicrous in facial expression, in the make-up or pose of the body, in gesture or garb, seems to

escape Kaasinen's keen vision; his powers of mimicry are truly extraordinary. Yet, as in his technique, he observes an exemplary restraint, never exceeding the limits imposed by his medium, so in his humor he rarely, if ever, outsteps the modesty of nature or degenerates into caricature. In his set pieces, with numerous figures, Kaasinen develops a genuinely dramatic quality, presenting scenes of comedy rich in drollery and social satire. For instance, there is the scene in a court house, entitled "The High Justice Sits," where two litigants are pleading in turn before the magistrate, while the jurymen lapse into the various stages of somnolence.

The element of romance that appears in the lives of so many artists is not wanting in the case of Kaasinen. Coming of humble folk—his father was a village shoemaker—he was born in 1892, in the Kuopio district of Fin-

land. As a child he began to cut small figures of animals out of wood. Specimens of his work were shown, when he was 10 years old, at a local exhibition of arts and crafts, and there attracted the attention of the district physician, who found them so full of promise that he sent the boy, at his own expense, to a good school.

From this school, Kaasinen proceeded to Helsinki, where he attended the drawing school of the Art Union for five years. At the conclusion of this course he returned to his wood carving, which he had temporarily abandoned, and soon began to turn out with great rapidity the droll little figures that are so intimately associated with his name. He has since exhibited successfully at Copenhagen, Petrograd and Helsinki, with the result that his work is now widely known and in much sought after in the countries of northern Europe.

Screen Projects and Projections

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Oct. 1

ROUGHLY estimated, some 40,000,000 Americans are more or less frequent patrons of the motion picture theaters while the audiences that must be classified as "film fans" or constant attendants reach well into seven figures. In catering to the pleasures of these multitudes, the producers necessarily work with varied motives, since what pleases the more devotee does not always find favor with his country cousin. Once in a while a picture like Harold Lloyd's latest comedy "Why Worry" has the touch that makes them kin; bookings indicate an equal success with the dirt-farmer and the cliff dweller. The unusually fine pictures released this autumn are cause for rejoicing and there are more in the offing. But as a matter of self-protection, a study of who's who and what's what in the "movies" is strongly advised. The producers bear the burden of a very real responsibility but all that flickers is not gold.

Charles Ray's Latest

Charles Ray has been absent some time from the screen, apparently engaged in digging up a large-sized nugget. For eight months he and his associates have labored in the cause of historical accuracy and succeeded in amassing 200,000 feet of film for "The Courtship of Miles Standish," eventually sheared to a residual 10,000 for the recent "world premier" at Grauman's great cinema palace in Los Angeles. The "piece d'occasion" for this picture was a steel-constructed copy of the famous Mayflower which may eventually float in a Los Angeles park as a permanent memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers and Mothers. Mr. Ray's sincere and charming art should be a model and worthy outlet in this, his biggest venture.

From the Fairbanks "plot" where the stately castles of crusaders have given way to the mosques and turrets of the Near East, come reports of a "wonderland of whimsy and fantasy" in the making. "A Thief of Baghdad" is the new vehicle for the undoubted "Dagile" and it is not difficult to imagine him leaping from adventure to adventure through the many bazaars and sultry splendors of a caliph's court. Effort and expense are being utterly disregarded in the preparation of this picture which is to be out of it, it is reported, any other two of Mr. Fairbanks' screen ventures.

James Cruze, who has notched in one year three genuine successes on the big screen—via, the epic "Covered Wagon," the satiric "Hollywood" and the comical "Ruggles of Red Gap"—has the Connolly-Kaufman stage success "To the Ladies" on his desk and is to have the services of Edward Horton who played the valet so successfully in Mr. Cruze's last named picture. The Warner Brothers continue fortunate in their Broadway findings for the Hollywood films, the latest catch being John Barrymore for their screen version of Clyde Fitch's play, "Beau Brummel."

Retired Stars Re-enter

Since Thomas Edison invented the flexible film in 1894, many screen stars have risen and disappeared. Some have been eclipsed by larger luminaries and a few have voluntarily retired. It now appears that this has been the summer of discontent for not a few of these recessed favorites and that they are to step before the Klieg lights again. Theda Bara, Blanche Sweet, and William Hart are the resilient three of the moment. Miss Bara's plans are not announced as yet. Miss Sweet, who has digressed not once but twice from the pictures, returns in a pictorialization of F. Marion Crawford's "In the Palace of the King" to be followed by the

widely contrasted lead in "Anna Christie." Mr. Hart has contracted for nine all-out-door pictures, commencing with the filming of famous Bill Hickok's career in the days when the west was really wild and woolly, and ending with a big costume affair based on the life of Patrick Henry.

Last winter's vogue of Shakespearean drama in New York carried through into the summer with Jane Cowell's western tour in "Romeo and Juliet." Her lovely performance and alertly managed production have served to remind the coastal studios of the photographic possibilities of the Elizabethan dramatist, and while Miss Cowell has resolutely refused the many offers to be a pantomime Juliet, Mary Pickford and Norma Talmadge are so scheduled. While Miss Talmadge has the support of Joseph Schildkraut apparently assured her, Miss Pickford is still casting about for a Romeo, since Douglas Fairbanks, who has eyed the role from time to time with longing look, has found it too pallid for his taste. The street scenes should have solved him for a limited scope for action on Juliet's balcony. Meanwhile the preparations for "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall" are nearly half finished, which picture is Miss Pickford's immediate concern. Twenty-five different sets, including three castles, will be constructed for this spirited romance. Clare Eames is to play Queen Elizabeth and Allan Forrest will be Sir John Hunsford.

An important announcement comes in the fact that Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," famous these 20 years or more as a stage spectacle of perennial appeal, is to be filmed at last. Charles Brabin has been chosen to direct this large undertaking. The film is to be made in Italy, Egypt and Palestine. Models for the sets have been made and will be used for the actual construction abroad. The great stadium for the chariot races will be an outstanding item in the making of this picture. June Mathis will assume the editorial directorship for the Goldwyn Corporation.

R. F.

Kähler Pottery From Denmark

The exhibit of Danish pottery, on view until Oct. 10 at the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street, Boston, Mass., is unusual and fine. Distinctive in form, rich in glaze, warm and happy in color, each piece of this ware stands by itself—an individual production. It is clear that the men who have made these examples are of the old stamp, with a love of creating beautiful things foremost within them. The pottery works from which these ceramics have come is a long-established one, situated in the little old town of Nestved in Denmark. It has been in the same family for several generations. The representative of the family now in charge of the pot-

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Although no large pieces are here shown, there is sufficient variety: flower vases with lovely curved lines, rich-toned fruit bowls, plates beautiful in color scheme, numerous small bowls and receptacles, each piece worthy of scrutiny. The one piece shines for exquisite glaze, the other for integrity of design or lovely coloring. The small surface imperfections add rather than detract from the general significance of the pieces.

New York Stage Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Faire Binney, Dwight Frye, Gertrude Calvert, and Charles Bloomer are in the "cast" of "Meet the Wife," a comedy which Stewart and French will produce at Stamford, Conn., on Oct. 5 and 6. Lynn Stirling wrote the play.

"White Desert" will open at the Princess Theatre on Oct. 15.

Grace Griswold, Duncan Cameron, Francis Knight, and C. T. Davis have been engaged for "The Goals."

The touring season of the Theater Guild Repertory Company, with Basil Sydney heading the cast, will open at the Auditorium, Baltimore, on Oct. 23.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

Vanderbilt Theatre, 45th St.
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents
"Two Fellows and a Girl"

RITZ Theatre, 45th St.
Lynn Stirling
"In LOVE With LOVE!"

CORT Theatre, 45th St.
Lynn Stirling
"Merton of the Movies"

SELWYN Theatre, 45th St.
Lynn Stirling
"Helen of Troy, New York"

New York—Motion Pictures
THE GREAT AMERICAN PICTURE
AT EAST
A Paramount Picture
Directed by James Cruze
"Covered Wagon"

To Our Readers
Theatrical managers welcome a letter of appreciation from those who have enjoyed the production advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

NONE of us would have the effrontery to blame Mr. Hugh Walpole for not being Mr. Kenneth Graham. Yet comparison, edacious as it may be, looms large when reading Mr. Walpole's rosy "Jeremy and Hamlet" (New York: George H. Doran Company). Why cry after the poetry and the subtlety of "Dream Days" and "The Golden Age" when, to counterbalance those qualities, we have the winning simplicity and realism of Mr. Walpole's own childhood memories? Such we know them to be, because one incident at least he was wont to relate in his American lectures of a year ago—the incident of his purchase of "The Tallman," the reading of which constituted his holiday task. It only adds to our pleasure that the adventure is genuine stuff of the author's own recollection.

We meet, in the pages of this book, the same people who appeared in "Jeremy," a somewhat remote and uncomprehending father and mother, an obnoxious Aunt Amy, two uncles—oh, what poles apart in the appeal they make to the confidence of a nephew! the plain, shy sister Mary, the vain and pretty Helen. Then, last but not least, the dog Hamlet. All these against the prim prettiness of a cathedral town, Polchester. Perhaps its essence is suggested in this paragraph, describing what Hamlet saw as he perched on his favorite ledge and stared out the window "at old Miss Mulready busied with parcels climbing Orange Street, at the lamplighter hurrying with his flame from post to post, at old Grinders war-worn cab stumbling across the cobbles past the high school, the old horse faltering at every step; at the green evening sky slipping into dusk, the silver-pointed stars, the crooked roofs blackening into shadow, the lights of the town below the hill jumping like gold jack-in-the-boxes into the shadowy air." Though this was 30-odd years ago, we doubt if the town's aspect is greatly altered today.

Mr. Walpole understands the small boy, the bitterness of the adventure of the Christmas presents of which he felt deprived him on account of a cruel mistake, the curious code of schoolboy honor which decreed that Jeremy accept the "dare" to run twice around the cathedral at midnight, proving that. He understands the dog, as well, as shown in a hundred touches, notably Hamlet's awakening memories of his little master. Mr. Walpole, it might be said, has two public—the public of "The Duchess of Wexmoor," "The Cathedral" and the other novels; the public of "Jeremy" and "The Golden Scarecrow." Whoever basked in the sunshine of these last-named books, will delight no less in the later adventures of "Jeremy and Hamlet."

It is possible to blunder monstrously over the format of a book. If you are interested, compare the English and the American editions of Mr. Philip Guedalla's recent book of essays, "Masters and Men" (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons). Seldom, we think, has there been a more startling example of the right and the wrong way to do a thing; for the Constable edition is suited precisely, in its provocative squareness, its daring combination of intense blue and green, to the sparkling nature of the contents, while the later Putnam edition is cumbersome and uninviting, printed on coarse paper so sparsely as to make a volume too large for comfort; it is a shame thus to detract from the lure of this most poignant collection of essays. It is not, we are sure, that the Americans cannot make as appealing a book as their British contemporaries.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

John Golden's Successes
Food for Laughs
Chicken Feed
At the Little Theatre, 4th St. and 5th St.
Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

7th HEAVEN
Booth Theatre, West 45th St.
Eve. 8:30. Mat. Wed. and Sat. 2:30.

Fulton Broadway and 49th St.
SAM BERNARD and WILLIAM COLLIER
Glory in Clean "Nifties of 1923"

COMEDY Theatre, 41 E. 9th St.
"The Perfect Husband"
"The Perfect Wife"

Children's Moon
With an All-Star Cast

LOUIS F. WEISS Presents
ADRIENNE
The Speed Melody Sensation

GALE Theatre, 49th St.
"CYRIL MAUDE"
"AREN'T WE ALL"

PLYMOUTH Theatre, 45th St.
"We've Got to Money"

Winter Garden
FIFTH YEARLY EDITION
Greenwich Village Follies

LENOX HILL Theatre, 78th St.
"The Perfect Husband"

THEATRE 62
"The Perfect Husband"

THEATRE 62
"The Perfect Husband"

THEATRE 62
"The Perfect Husband"

THEATRE 62
"The Perfect Husband"

THEATRE 62
"The Perfect Husband"

THEATRE 62
"The Perfect Husband"

aries, who may have been longer on the field; it is simply that they lack sensitiveness and insight. Some day American publishers will realize that there may be a fitness of format to clothe the personality of the book.

We dipped into "Jane—Our Stranger," by Mary Borden (New York: A. A. Knopf), but it is unlikely that we shall ever finish it. To us it is abhorrently artificial. Its most conspicuous quality is the extraordinary casualness and discursiveness of its style, as though one person were discussing his affairs with an intimate friend, there being obscure allusions to persons and events utterly remote from the consciousness of the outsider. Rather inviting in itself, but, of course, not sufficient to carry the book.

Whether Mr. Henry Ford, when he purchased the Wayside Inn, at Sudbury, Mass., with intent to restore its original appearance, was blithely careering after new worlds to conquer, or whether he sincerely desired to preserve a famous literary shrine, we can surmise only. In either case, the outcome is desirable. We are reminded that, in our youth, we entertained a passion for visiting places renowned in story and legend. We tramped the length of the Doane Valley, we rowed to the island in the middle of Loch Leven, where Mary Stuart was imprisoned, we tried to buy a copy of "Scenes From Clerical Life" at Neun-ton, of "John Halifax, Gentleman," at Tewksbury. Usually we were thwarted in our purpose. For at few of these places were the people even aware of their celebrated surroundings; they were not literally inclined, devoid of any impulse to promote the book trade. In the cities, it was different. What visitor has not bought a copy of "Sartor Resartus" at Cheyne Walk—not that we had the slightest notion of reading them. Americans are rather more enterprising in these concerns, providing special editions of "The Story of a Bad Boy" for dispersal at the Thomas Balley Aldrich house, in Portsmouth, N. H., and of "The House of the Seven Gables," at Salem, Mass., to mention only two of an extended list. We believe there is a Wayside Inn edition of Longfellow's "Tales"; presumably, Mr. Ford's library shelves will be well stocked.

They say things will always swing full circle, if only we stand aside and wait. There have been odd occurrences, too, than that the booksellers

AMUSEMENTS

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

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Week of Oct. 1st, Washington, D. C.
Week of Oct. 8th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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"For All of Us" is a beautifully demonstrated. There is a solution for everyone's problem.—Success Magazine.

THE SELWYN

The FOOL

Written by CHANNING POLLOCK
Staged by FRANK REICHER
DIRECT FROM 400 PERFORMANCES
IN NEW YORK CITY

4 Companies Touring America
"A powerful play dealing with the two most important subjects in the world."
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BOSTON

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MUSIC BY UNIVERSITY DOUBLE QUARTET
"This House Disapproves the French Occupation of the Ruhr."

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should once more become publishers, as they were in the days when Dr. Johnson rapped Mr. Osborne over the head with a Bible. A number of the select American booksellers are going in for publishing—Dunster House Bookshop, at Cambridge, The Brick Row Bookshop, at New Haven and New York, Edwin Valentine Mitchell, of Hartford, the Sunwise Turn, John Howell of San Francisco. Moreover, when they publish, their books are of truly distinctive worth, in rare instances even being the work of Mr. Bruce Rogers. Now Mr. Lauriat, of the long-established Boston firm of booksellers, has joined the ranks, having issued three attractive "new" books, dealing with the romance of old New England shipping, a new edition of Ralph D. Paine's "The Ships and Sailors of Old Salem," "The Clipper Ship Shells," by Capt. W. H. Angel, and "Old Ships of New England." In this step, too, Mr. Lauriat is repeating history, for his firm was originally Estes & Lauriat, publishers whose books are yet familiar to those who haunt libraries and second-hand shops.

A dispatch from London to a New York newspaper, mentioning the bookshop recently opened by Francis Birrell, son of Right Hon. Augustine Birrell, and David Garnett, son of Dr. Edward and Constance Garnett, himself the author of "Lady Into Fox," refers to "how the sons of famous Englishmen often earn humble livelihoods." Perhaps they do, but not at book-selling, than which few professions can be more lofty.

The first production of the sixth Theatre Guild subscription season will be "Windows," by John Galsworthy, "a comedy for idealists and others," at the Garrick, New York City, Oct. 8. In the cast are Phyllis Povah, Kenneth McKenna, Helen Westley, Henry Travers, Moffat Johnson, Frieda Inescort, Alice Belmont Cliffe, and George Baxter.

AMUSEMENTS

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RUNNIN' WILD

TONY SARG'S New Marionettes
COLUMBUS DAY, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26,

PLIGHT OF FARMERS SPURRING PRESIDENT TO REMEDIAL ACTS

Mr. Coolidge Deeply Interested in Proposed Panaceas for Economic Depression Among Ruralists

By GEORGE T. ODELL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—President Coolidge is deeply interested in the problem of the farmers. It is a subject to which he has given more attention probably than to any other since he entered the White House. He has sought information regarding actual conditions among the farmers and possible remedies for the depressed economic condition that prevails among a certain portion of them, from every possible source. Not only has he required the Department of Agriculture to furnish him with all the data gathered by its experts, summarized of course, but also he has asked for their recommendations. He has consulted other departments of the Government as well as outside persons with special knowledge of the subject.

The President now has a very full appreciation of the difficulties of the farmers' situation, and he also knows how improbable it is that there can be any complete solution of those difficulties by legislation or administrative action. Not that he is unwilling to try anything in reason that promises amelioration for the farmer, but he is not willing to attempt the restoration of profits to farmers by invoking economic and political policies which are contrary to the tenets upon which American prosperity has been founded, or to the traditions which he believes to be the basis for sound economics.

If President Coolidge thought that an extra session of Congress would result in any permanent good to agriculture, he would not hesitate to call one. He began his study of the problem with an open thought on that score, but his investigations are tending more and more to convince him that no such good can be accomplished. There are, however, certain measures of relief which he thinks can be applied, and to this end he has directed that the administrative machinery of the Federal Government shall be applied.

Freight Rate Adjustment

Expert advisers of the President have agreed that there is a maladjustment of the freight rates on agricultural products, which is working to the disadvantage of farmers who are far

removed from markets. To correct this, the President has quietly directed the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission, whose jurisdiction in such matters is absolute, and it is believed that there will be a readjustment of freight rates as speedily as the complexities of that intricate problem can be ironed out.

The fabric of freight rates in the United States has grown to be such an intricate web of interlocking interests that it is not possible to change it without affecting the entire schedule, and the commission long ago found out that caution is as essential as speed in dealing with these problems. President Coolidge is aware of that fact, and all he asks is that the investigation be conducted as speedily as is practicable.

There is another fundamental problem behind the whole question of agricultural depression which is not confined to the United States. European countries have it, and the Italian Government for instance is finding it as difficult of solution as the American Government. That problem arises out of the inordinate spread between the profits that accrue from manufacturing industry as compared with agricultural industry. There is always a disparity between the two, in favor of manufacturing but since the war it has developed such an enormous spread that it is more and more overbalancing the compensations which some men find in rural life and is driving not only casual labor away from the farms, but it actually is causing thousands of landowners, or renting farmers to abandon agriculture and seek employment in the cities.

Wheat Purchasing Bill

No expert whom the President has consulted has advanced any plan for Government action which will reduce that spread and send workers back to the fields or to their abandoned farms. Some farmers and some legislators have advanced a remedy in the so-called Government Wheat Purchasing Bill, by which the Government automatically could raise the price of wheat to the farmer irrespective of world markets and world prices, but neither the President nor his Cabinet advisers are willing to assume the initiative for such a vio-

lent change in economic policies as that involves.

The machinery of the Department of Agriculture has been set in motion to advise the farmers to undertake a further diversification of crops, and the results of experiments, more or less successfully carried on in the raising of certain crops, such as hemp and flax, which it is claimed can be sown in place of wheat, in many sections of the country, are being laid before the farmers. If they can be induced to raise more of those commodities, they are assured a market for them because hitherto they have been imported in considerable quantities from other countries.

There is a special bureau in the Department of Agriculture for giving advice to farmers with respect to co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations. But here again the Government can only give advice; it cannot start the co-operatives. The last farm credits bills passed by Congress were intended to encourage co-operative marketing, but the results have not been so great as were hoped for.

Co-operative Marketing

Possibly there have been some faults in the administration of the new laws—some of the more promi-



One Apple and One Blueberry

"IF YOU are going out for a walk this morning," said Aunt Mary to Uncle John, "I wish you'd stop at the good fairy's and do an errand for me."

"What kind do you want?" asked Uncle John.

"One apple," said Aunt Mary, "and one blueberry."

"All right," said Uncle John. "I'll make a mental note of it. One apple and one blueberry."

This was at breakfast, and little John and little Mary, who were on a visit, listened with interest. It was quite exciting to know that Uncle John knew a fairy, but they couldn't help wondering what Aunt Mary was

going to do with one apple and one blueberry.

"Who is the good fairy?" asked little John.

"Oh, may we go, too?" asked little Mary.

"What are you going to do with an apple and a blueberry, Aunt Mary?" asked little John.

"You may," said Uncle John. "And as for the fairy, why—

There is a good fairy who lives down a lane. If you visit her once, she'll make you an apple. Good children indeed. She will make a blueberry."

"I don't know which you'll like best," said Aunt Mary, "the blueberry or the apple."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



He wanted me to go to the grocery store with him

But it wasn't that—something just as good though

The Ruralist and His Problems

THOUSANDS of urban workers look forward to some day having a farm. A place in the country suggests a cozy home and a sure source of something to eat. With some this dream of rusticating is a cherished secret, not to be breathed until realization is sure. With others it is a prospect for expression. And how many more harbor a suppressed desire for the creative work of the grower of crops and the breeder of fine cattle that only now and then gains full sway, when a view from a train window or a vacation experience makes any life but the farmer's seem for the time drab and artificial.

For most of them, the dream farm must have more than a trumpet vine and a white cottage. The shopkeeper, clerk, wage earner may save for many years to purchase a home, an outdoor occupation, the feel of the soil and independence. Too many discover that the farms that get into the hands of real estate dealers are often for sale because they have never paid for their tillage; or the little place that is offered for a song proves to be far from market roads that the prospects either for any income or any contacts with the world seem alike impossible.

So many city folks go farming wholly unequipped for the new venture. A peculiar notion is abroad in the towns that anybody can make a living in the country. The small tradesman is too apt to think that his business acumen is all that is needed to restore fertility to worn-out mowings and to grow paying crops on decrepit orchards. Hundreds of city-bred farmers every year buy farms hastily, dump all their savings into their initial payments or the first year's too ambitious projects, fail, and return unwillingly to the city, less fit than before for the life they would have escaped. Too many book farmers disdain the practical wisdom of neighbors who could teach them more than countless bulletins about the potentialities and limitations of the fields of their choice.

A farm has a personality and a record, and bank appraisers will say it may be a good or a bad risk. The bank looks up the history of the farm, finds how it has treated its former operators, and if it has a consistent record of failure in good hands to return a reasonable profit for sound management and hard work, they are not to risk a mortgage to the latest recruit from the city who falls in love with the air and the view.

It is often the salvation of the back-to-the-lander to have to seek a mortgage on his prospective farm. It brings him up against realities before he has plunged and lost. The bank method of setting a history of the farm prospect is one that the novice farmer might imitate. He can ill afford to attach the liability of an enterprise that will absorb all his capital to "get it back to a productive footing. Or if he wants the adventure of bracing back a run-down farm, he must be sure he is getting it at a figure to allow for its poor condition, and that he is financially equipped to weather several lean years of rehabilitation.

"Don't go farming until you have money enough to buy a product of the farm," advises a recent convert to the country, who has made a success of farm venture. It costs as much to stock and equip the farm and to carry on operations until an income can be assured, as to buy it, he declares.

This man went farming with a brother to help him. For two years everything was outlay, he says, and there was but scant income. Now after five years, they are on the road to success and independence. Already their farm is earning more for them than they ever made as shopkeepers. But without a reserve fund to tide them over those first years, they would have lost their farm.

That seems to be the weak spot in the armor of most city folks who go farming. The temptation is strong to lay out all the savings on too expensive a farm; to introduce immediate improvements in house and barn; to buy expensive stock and farm machinery; to set out an orchard and erect a fully equipped poultry plant, all the first season. It is not too ruinous financially to do everything at once, but it is poor farm management. The chances are that in two years the orchard site would be differently and more happily chosen. Perhaps the old barn would do, or if a new one were built, it would be for the capacity of the farm. The stock could be bred gradually to the ideal herd. Tools would be purchased as they were needed.

It takes labor, as well as capital to farm. But some kinds of farming require more labor than others. If there is but one man to do all the work, he must choose his type of farming carefully. Two men can tackle most farm jobs with confidence. But certain crops will demand seasonal labor, and ability to get hands enough quickly may be the limiting factor to success.

The city worker's most frequent handicap is his inability to be jack of all trades as his farm neighbors are. It is ruinous to pay union wages for fixing the barn floor, piping the brooder house, installing a heating plant, digging wells or overhauling the gas engine. The farmer must be his own plumber, carpenter, and utility man if he is not to have a heavy bill for labor, or find his operation handicapped at every turn.

As to what he shall produce on his farm, the neighbors can tell him a lot about what the farm can't grow, or what he can't sell to advantage if he sells it. And it will pay the newcomer to listen. All the eggs should not be in one basket. On the other hand, too many farms in the fire can't be handled to advantage. The good farmer these days generally bends his major effort to two or three principal market crops. And their selection may well be governed by the prevailing crops in the community. For family uses, of course, the garden patch, bees, orchard, hens, cows and a pig will keep down expenses and furnish plenty of amateur interest.

ment farm leaders have complained about that—and President Coolidge is now investigating that phase of the situation. The fact remains, however, that, despite the proved success of co-operative marketing of such an important commodity as cotton, and for dairy products and live stock, the small grain farmers have made very little progress in that direction. The Government cannot force them to take up that form of marketing; it depends upon their own initiative.

The Government cannot reduce state and local taxes which the farmers have to pay, and which are one of their chief causes of complaint, even in states like Iowa, where farming operations in the last year have returned a fair measure of profit. President Coolidge feels that the Federal Government is doing its share toward keeping down taxes by the economies that are being effected under the budget system.

The Federal Government cannot force a reduction in the price of manufactured articles, shoes, clothing, building material and farm implements. Readjustment of these prices comes about through conditions which the Government cannot control. It is true that the farmers generally complain about the tariff as one of the means used for keeping up prices, but President Coolidge has no illusion that Congress, if convened in extra session would change the tariff laws, nor as a Republican and protectionist, would he recommend any such action. In fact he does not believe that the tariff has contributed to the depression in agriculture, and in that he is sustained by some well-known economists.

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Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or his newspaper responsible for the contents or opinions so presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Developing Smokeless Fuel

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I was interested to read in your issue of Aug. 25 an account of the smokeless fuel, invented by M. Emil Piron, which Mr. Henry Ford proposes to develop. I should like to point out, however, that M. Piron is himself mistaken in declaring that Mr. Arthur Brisbane is in error when he says that the Germans and others have already solved the problem of making smokeless fuel

from coal, and at the same time recovering the byproducts.

America, like England, has spent millions of dollars in the effort to make a satisfactory smokeless fuel, but, whereas American natural scientists so far have not achieved their object, their British colleagues completed their experiments some years ago. During the last few years, as a consequence, thousands of tons of smokeless fuel, known

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as "coalite," has been sold to the public, at the price of best domestic coal. This fuel has been successfully manufactured from coal brought from all parts of the world, including New York and Pennsylvania coals.

When I wrote to Mr. Ford some five months ago, he replied that he was not interested in the subject of smokeless fuel, so far as British effort was concerned. I venture to think that a few months of experience will cause him to change his mind, in which event I shall be delighted to place at his disposal the results of our completed experiments.

M. GRAHAM THWAITES,
14-16 Cockspur Street,
London, S. W. 1, Sept. 20, 1923.

"The Constitution Indivisible"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I wish to express my appreciation of your position in the editorial regarding the "Constitution Indivisible," and the fairness and directness with which you state my own position regarding it.

I also appreciate your editorial on "Buckley Shops and Blue-Sky Laws." I did not know of the hearing of 1, certainly would have endeavored to be present, and also would have had something to say. I think it is positively wicked that people are permitted to exploit their fellow men by gross misrepresentations as to the value of stocks and bonds and various other things which they have for sale. Unfortunately this outrage does not pertain to bucket shops alone, but to the nearest solicitations, in a private way, with printed matter which does not go through the mails and which therefore does not subject the purveyor to the same degree of ground of misrepresentation. I confess I hardly see how the public can be protected from a lot of financial rascals on the one hand, and on the other, a lot of mountebanks. It certainly is a pity that large numbers of salaried people who cannot afford to lose money are inveigled into spurious investments.

Park Street Church, Boston, Mass., Sept. 28, 1923.

Shale in New York State

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

We are very much interested in your oil articles that we find in the Monitor. You may not know that Prof. Richardson, geologist of the Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., made a statement that there was enough shale in New York State to supply the United States for many years.

I thought you might be interested to know this, as we are always glad to bring our natural resources to light.

E. W. LEXBROOK,
Central Square Gardens Co., Inc.,
Central Square, N. Y., R. F. D. No. 2,
Sept. 29, 1923.

BRITISH EMPIRE TO AID WORLD RESTORATION

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 24 (Special Correspondence).—Advocating isolation from Europe, Sir Edward Grigg, former private secretary of Mr. Lloyd George, and now the head of the Rhodes Scholarship Trust, in an address to the Canadian Club, thought that the Imperial Conference should not accept any new commitments or obligations at the present time.

Sir Edward declared as false any rumors concerning the forthcoming conference, which suggested that plots were being formulated to do away with the autonomy of the dominions in the Empire. "The great question before the conference is how the British Empire is going to help in restoring normal conditions in the world today, necessary not only for our survival, but for the survival of the world at large. British statesmen are all agreed as to the objects; we want a recovery of peace conditions in the world."

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ILLINOIS HAS
FAIR PROSPECTSFootball Candidates Lack Experi-
ence—Coach Zuppke Says
Eleven Slow but Steady

URBANA, Ill., Oct. 5 (Special).—From the way things appear at present, we will have an eleven made up of good, promising material, but which has yet to feel the hard knocks of a Conference game for experience. The line stacks up well with a veteran trio in the center, but the tackles and ends are going to be the weak spots. In the backfield there is the choice of a fast traveling quartet of backs which lacks experience or four veterans who are of the slower type. Thus, Coach R. C. Zuppke characterizes his 1928 eleven at the University of Illinois.

Loss of two of the 1927 letter men through ineligibility, H. C. Woodward '24 and L. P. Agnew '25 coming under the faculty ban, gave Coach Zuppke the added work of finding another half-back amid a wide tackle, while J. C. Happenny '25 entered professional baseball, taking away one of the most promising open field runners the squad has had in a number of years.

The team has been described by the Illinois mentor as a slow eleven, steady and sure. The line, which will have a number of new players, is being welded into a quick-charging front, and will average between 185 and 190 pounds. In the development of the line lies the answer of the success of the season, as the backfield material is versatile and contains more than one triple threat player.

Most of the team's play will hinge upon the teamwork of the eleven rather than upon the ability of any one or two stars, although Capt. J. W. McMillen '24 is considered one of the best line men in the Western Conference. His style of play will steady the work of the whole front wall and make the line more effective.

The veteran in the line are Captain McMillen, V. J. Greene '24, center, and R. A. Miller '25, another guard. These three men have played together for a year and season, and are considered the backbone of the team. The other veterans are J. L. Ummus '25, putting up a hard battle for positions as guards.

Among the tackles there are six aspirants who are above the rest. These are R. Hall '26, C. A. Brown '26, R. Margolis '26, C. R. Chambers '26, L. C. Olin '26, all of last year's yearling squad, and R. E. Wagner '25, who held down one of the positions on the 1927 eleven.

The question of ends rests on the possibility of E. J. Richards '24, veteran end, becoming eligible. If the outcome is favorable, he and F. E. Rokusek '25 will strengthen the wing positions as both are letter men from the 1927 squad. In case Richards is ineligible, J. A. Shaw '26 seems headed for the vacant place. Other wingmen who are attracting attention are G. C. Lipe '25, a basketball player; G. H. Graham '26, and J. C. Fitzpatrick '26. Two candidates for center are G. J. Roberts '25 and H. D. Nell '26. Roberts is a veteran from last year's squad.

In the backfield Coach Zuppke has 12 players who are all being tested daily in order to find their weak points. With three good men for every position, his chief problem lies in finding the quartet which will work best together and be of most advantage in the game. His problem is difficult as each man is improving with the daily practice.

The veteran backfield which has the experience gained in last season's games is slow, but they have been tried and Coach Zuppke wishes to have a steady influence in the backfield, and one or possibly two of these men will be regular first string men. At fullback there are two from 1927 in B. F. Oakes '24 and E. G. Schultz '25. These men are of the plugging type and have been used continually in the practice sessions against the freshman team. Schultz can also be used as a halfback and may be placed at this position when the season opens. E. T. Britton '26, a member of the yearling team last fall, was the logical man for the place, but since the summer he has not been performing up to his standard. He is an ideal type for the fullback position as he is fast and can hit the line with telling effect, using his 195 pounds to good advantage.

At quarterback, a newcomer in the person of H. E. Hall '26 has been piloting the eleven during most of the workouts since the practice season began. He was one of the stars of the freshman team last year and is one of Coach Zuppke's triple threat players. The two other candidates for the place at quarterback are both letter men from the 1927 team and are also players who can run, kick or pass. S. A. Coutechie '25 and R. M. Clark '25 are the two in competition with Hall. Coutechie, being a regular quarterback last year, and Clark playing as quarterback and halfback. Hall and Clark are both fast men, but the former is inexperienced and Coach Zuppke realizes the need of experience in the piloting position. Clark is still doubtful as a possibility, as he is still ineligible.

Of the sextet out for the halfback positions, W. W. McMillan '25, H. E. Grange '26 and W. C. Crawford '26 are most likely to have preference as they have shown more ability in practice. McMillan is the only letter man of the six, but Grange has shown so well that he can hardly be kept off the team. He has shown exceptional ability during practice games in passing and kicking the end. Crawford is a roney back from last year's freshman team. In C. N. Jenks '26, H. C. Baur '26 and J. W. Mauer '26 the Illinois coach has three small, but fast men for last year's yearling squad. Baur being a dropkicker of ability. The schedule follows:

Oct. 6—Nebraska at Illinois; 12—Butler at Illinois; 20—Iowa at Iowa; 27—Illinois at Northwestern.
Nov. 3—Chicago at Illinois (homecoming); 10—Wisconsin at Illinois; 17—Mississippi Agricultural at Illinois; 24—College at Illinois; 24—Illinois at Ohio State.

Registered at The Christian
Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: George B. McGraw, New York City; Mrs. A. B. Ormsby, Toronto; Mrs. J. A. Long, Springfield, Tenn.; Frank Bell, Springfield, Tenn.; G. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Christie MacL. Numan, Canton, O.; Mrs. Laura S. Willis, Canton, O.; Mrs. Frederic L. Milliken, Milton, Mass.; Mrs. Charlotte Moore, Meriden, Conn.; O. A. Wilhelm, Cleveland, O.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brushaber, Detroit; Mrs. William F. Smith, San Francisco, Cal.; Mrs. Ethel Balch West, Glendale, Cal.; Mrs. Junius J. Lindsay, Richmond, Va.

GIANTS ACQUIRE NEW FIELDER
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The New York Giants have ordered Boyd Tyler, right fielder of the White Sox, to report at once. Tyler, 34, in semi-pro circle this summer.



Capt. J. W. McMillen '24
University of Illinois Football Team

STORROW APPEAL
ENDS I.C.C. HEARING

72 Big Manufacturers Held to
Have Indorsed Rail Merger

With a closing statement by James J. Storrow, Boston banker, who headed the joint railroad committee of the six northeastern states which reported in favor of a New England railroad consolidation, the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday completed its 10-day hearing in Boston on the question of consolidation under the Federal Transportation Act.

Mr. Storrow laid before the federal commissioners a wealth of sentiment in favor of the New England group plan. He recorded the names of 72 Massachusetts manufacturers whose industries are capitalized at \$1,000,000 or more, and who employ altogether 214,887 workers, in favor of the Storrow Committee's plan. Four of the New England Governors, he said, favor this program, and the Governor of Maine has not yet taken a stand. Mr. Storrow also questioned the sentiment of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which have been recorded for the trunk line consolidation, pointing out that only 19 of the 42 members of its executive committee voted for this program. No referendum of its membership was taken after the report of the joint committee, he said.

The question of railroading in New England is not a hopeless one, Mr. Storrow asserted. To be sure, he said, the northeastern states have certain disadvantages, notably higher coal costs and certain facility costs, less density of freight traffic, and slower movement of cars. On the other hand, he pointed out, there are the advantages of better class of freight and higher gross revenue. The mileage of empty cars is lower. Indeed, Mr. Storrow declared, the problem of New England's railroads permits of solution by co-operation and care.

EDUCATION COSTS
INCREASE SHOWN

War Conditions, Better Attendance and Pay Boosts Involved

Expenditures for public day schools in Massachusetts have increased greatly in the last 10 years, according to statistics recently compiled by the Department of Education and now made public. A part of the increase is due to war conditions; part is due to the increase in school attendance and a part to enrichment of the curriculum and better educational facilities offered the pupils, in buildings, teaching force and general equipment.

In the years from 1911-12 to 1921-22 the population of Massachusetts increased 14 per cent. Illiterate minors over the age of 14 years increased 23 per cent. Principals and teachers in public day schools, elementary and high, increased 28 per cent with an increased pupil enrollment of 22 per cent. The number of public day high schools decreased from 270 to 251 and the cities and towns maintaining public evening schools from 73 to 71.

Valuation of schools in the same period increased from \$4,077,235.263 to \$5,546,646.240, or 36 per cent. Cost of general control including salaries and expenses of school committees and superintendents increased 134 per cent; salaries of teachers, supervisors and principals increased 162 per cent, or from \$12,991,736.84 to \$24,130,292.32. Textbooks, stationery and supplies increased from \$1,085,051.13 to \$2,391,311.04 or 120 per cent, an increase of 74 per cent per pupil.

Operation of the school plant including janitor service and fuel, increased from \$2,344,912.16 to \$5,539,891.61, or 136 per cent. Repairs replacements and upkeep increased from \$799,542.55 to \$2,268,289.83, or 184 per cent. The total outlay for new schoolhouses, alterations and permanent repairs increased from \$3,733,729.50 to \$5,549,410.50, or 48 per cent.

Small Chance Now to
Dispossess Leaders

Heilmann and Hornsby Appear
to Have Batting Races Won

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (AP).—H. E. Heilmann of Detroit apparently will be crowned 1928 batting champion of the American League, with Rogers Hornsby of St. Louis, succeeding himself as the premier hitter of the National League. With the season closed tomorrow, Heilmann, who won the title in 1927 with an average of .384, has an average of .401, including games of last Wednesday. If his 44 average is maintained in the final games of the race, it will be the sixth time in the history of the American League that a player has batted above .400 for the season.

One of the notable achievements of the 1928 race has been the performance of E. T. Collins of the Chicago White Sox, who answered the challenge that his play was deteriorating by climbing from the twentieth last season to fifth this year, with an average of .350. Collins also is far in the lead in stolen bases, with a record of 47.

G. H. Ruth, star of the New York Yankees, is 14 points behind Heilmann. Ruth has brought his home-run total up to 40. He still leads in total bases, with 378, but has been passed as a run-getter by Heilmann and by Tris Speaker and C. D. Jamieson of Cleveland. Jamieson is leading, with 213 tallies, while Heilmann has scored 210 times. Ruth has 207. Ruth has registered only 198 runs.

Other leading batters: K. R. Williams, St. Louis, .354; J. W. Sewell, Cleveland, .352; Jamieson, Cleveland, .341; T. R. Cobb, Detroit, .340; Joseph Harris, Boston, .331; Henry Manush, Detroit, .331; G. H. Burns, Boston, .327.

The National League race finds Hornsby of the Cardinals batting .354, with indications that no other player will pass him. Z. D. Wheat of Brooklyn is running second with .378.

The veteran F. C. Williams of the Phillies is heading for his home run honors of the majors with a string of 41.

Other leading batters: J. L. Bottomley, St. Louis, .367; F. Fournier, Brooklyn, .363; F. F. Frisch, New York, .347; E. J. Roush, Cincinnati, .347; C. J. Grimm, Pittsburgh, .340; Ross Young, New York, .338; E. F. Hargrave, Cincinnati, .337; H. H. Tracy, Pittsburgh, .332; J. H. Johnston, Brooklyn, .327; L. B. Duncan, Cincinnati, .327.

J. H. KIRKWOOD AND
LOOS LEAD FIELD
Play Final 36 Holes of Mid-
Continent Golf Today

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 6.—The final 36 holes in the midcontinent open golf championship, which has been played here today, E. V. Loos of Chicago, Ill., and J. H. Kirkwood, former Australian champion, led a field of professional and amateur golfers at the start of today's competition. The result of shooting 135 for the 36 holes yesterday.

Coming in next was William Mehlhorn of the Los Angeles club, who shot 136 in the morning round with the best ever shot in tournament play on the Wichita Country Club course, a 68. In the afternoon, however, the best he could make was a 72, giving him a total of 138, three strokes behind the leaders.

The favorites, W. C. Hagen of New York and M. J. Bady of Detroit, who played together, shot identical scores, 72 and 69 for a 141, a tie for fourth place. William Creavey, Kansas City, runner-up last season with a 71-72-143, landed in sixth place.

Some of the most brilliant play of the day was furnished by Kirkwood and Mehlhorn, who teamed together, after Mehlhorn had shot his wonderful 66 in the morning. Kirkwood duplicated the feat in the afternoon, and when his partner slipped somewhat, overtook him and earned a tie with Loos.

Loos turned in a 67 in the morning and a 68 in the afternoon. He missed two short putts on his last two holes in the afternoon round.

VETERANS DEPART
FOR CONVENTION

Gen. Edwards and Mrs. Bishop
Seek Offices at San Francisco

More than 250 members of the American Legion from Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut are on their way as delegates to the national convention of the American Legion, to be held in San Francisco, Oct. 15-19.

Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, U. S. A., retired, recently elected state commander of the Massachusetts department of the Legion, will be a candidate for national president of the auxiliary. Brig.-Gen. Edward L. Logan and Col. John F. J. Herbert, in charge of the Edwards campaign committee, feel reasonably sure of the support of New York State, Iowa, and Illinois.

Two important issues face this year's convention. One is the international conference on the limitation of aircraft armament. The other deals with obtaining greater attention to the rehabilitation of disabled veterans.

National Commander Alvin W. Owsley has been bending every effort in support of the air limitations conference, but General Edwards, since his inauguration as Massachusetts commander, has cautioned against the Legion committing itself completely on such a policy.

General Edwards is not altogether opposed to such a conference, but favors the view expressed by Henry Cabot Lodge, (R) Senator from Massachusetts, that the United States should first build an air fleet putting it on a par with other leading powers.

Possible contestants of Maj.-Gen. Edwards in the election are Emmet O'Neal, of Louisville, Ky., upon whom Commander Owsley has placed his stamp of approval, Col. James A. Drain of Washington, and Col. Rice W. Means of Colorado.

HIGHWAY MEN MEET

BARRINGTON, R. I., Oct. 6.—Co-operation between the highway departments of the cities and towns of the State was urged at the session of the Rhode Island Highway Association, held here yesterday. Appointment of a legislative and standardization and advisory committees was authorized. Passage of a law was recommended by Prof. B. H. Webster of the Rhode Island State College.



THE new two-liter car prepared for the Paris Salon by two French engineers has many original features, which while they come up to accepted standards as far as externals go, are far from the beaten-path in many particulars. The features standing out as distinctly new are the steering, the springing and the brakes. The design carries with it the advantage of very low unsprung weight, and a considerable reduction in the total weight, for with a two-liter engine and a wheelbase of 106.10 in., the chassis weight with all accessories is only 12 cwt.

The four-cylinder engine of 75x110 mm. bore and stroke (1905 c.c.) follows general practice more closely than the rest of the car. The most interesting development in the patented valve mounting and the type of valve springs employed by means of which the springs can be removed without the use of tools, and valve adjustments made by hand. The valve stem is threaded to receive a tapet with a circular head, on the underside of which teeth are cut. A very light steel bridge piece fits under the tapet and engages with its teeth, one end of the bridge piece is notched to receive the guides for the coil springs. By compressing the valve springs the tapet can be screwed in or out to get the correct clearance, and it is locked in whatever position it is desired. The whole mechanism is very quiet in operation. A feature of the full pressure lubrication system is that the oil pump is mounted on the crankshaft, which is of aluminum, meshing directly with a gear on the crankshaft.

The simplest explanation would be to say this car has no axles. In reality there is no housing containing the driving mechanism at the rear, and at the front there is no forging attached to the springs. Stub axles receive the wheels as in usual car construction. The four wheels are independent, any single one being able to rise without affecting the others. At the front there is a transverse spring with leaves 3 in. wide, clipped to a very open V cross frame member. From the outer ends there are two very broad single-leaf springs which are bolted to the under face of the engine crank case. At the rear the design is similar in principle. The drive is taken from the separate three-speed gear-box to the rear axle by an open propeller shaft just above the central tube, and transverse cardan shafts take the drive to the rear wheels. Steering is by rack and pinion, with helically-cut gears, the whole being carried in an aluminum housing placed transversely at the front of the chassis. The steering pinion is mounted on ball bearings, while the rack is of circular section and runs on rollers, with a coil spring behind. The steering arms on the pivots are connected up to the rack by adjustable rods with ball and socket joints.

Four-wheel brakes are fitted. Instead of two shoes, a continuous flexible aluminum band is used, thus bearing on the total circumference of the drum. The brake lining is attached to the drum, not to the shoes. Cables are used throughout for brake control, with all the pulleys carried in dust and oil-proof aluminum housings. There is a slide adjustment for the entire braking system, on the gear box, projecting through the floorboards, so that the play can be taken when the car is on the road.

From Oct. 17 to 27 there will be held in New York City the New York Electrical and Industrial Exposition, at the Grand Central Palace. This meeting is very important, as it will bring out some of the more recent developments in electric trucks, passenger cars, parts and accessories. At the Hotel Astor, New York City, the first automobile exposition of the Foreign Automobile Association, during the week of Nov. 4, will take place. Inasmuch as foreign cars are turning out some very fine jobs, which are in advance of American acceptances, this show will be watched very keenly for new ideas in automotive construction.

The Annual Automobile Salon takes place at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, from Nov. 11 to 17, with a full entry list. Coming as it does directly after the foreign showing, it affords an unusual method of comparison between the American custom jobs, and those turned out by the best European coach builders. From Nov. 12 to 17, in Chicago, at the First Infantry Armory, the Manufacturers' Auto Accessories Exhibit will take place. All the latest ideas in parts will show the advance from the first crude days up to the present.

Berlin, at present being in rather an unsettled state, it is doubtful if the Automobile Show scheduled for the period from Sept. 28 to Nov. 7 will take place. In any event the cars shown will all be of German manufacture, this decision being reached from a consensus of opinion among the trade.

On Oct. 25, at Barcelona, Spain, the Grand Prix for vehicles of 1500 c.c. will take place. The International Grand Prix for cycle-cars of 1100 c.c. is scheduled for Nov. 1, while on Nov. 4, the International Grand Prix for two-liter cars will draw the attention of the best drivers on the Continent.

It has been announced by the Japanese Consul General that the Japanese Government has ordered the cancellation of all import duties on motor trucks reaching Japan up to March 31, 1929. Until that date the import duty on American automobiles will be cut in half.

According to figures compiled by the Department of Commerce, based on reports from 181 manufacturers, 84 of whom make automobiles and 115 trucks, the production of passenger cars and motor trucks in August, 1928, was 244,465. Among the truck manufacturers noted are 25 producing both cars and trucks.

September production of cars and trucks, estimated on factory shipments, by the National Automobile Chamber of

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Effective October 2, the Ford Motor Company announces the following reduced prices on all Ford Cars and Trucks:

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Truck Chassis - -	370.00

LONDON DISCUSSES
WINTER MILK PRICE

Distributors Reject Proposal of 1s. 6d. Gallon to Make Possible Retail Price of 7d. Quart

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 25.—During the last few seasons the dairy industry in Great Britain has been conspicuous by reason of its relative prosperity when compared with other branches of agriculture. Although the profits made by milk producers are, generally speaking, quite moderate, the quick financial returns have proved of the greatest benefit during recent times of economical difficulty in farming circles.

Up-to-Date Methods Adopted

In practically all the important dairying districts of the country farmers have shown a strong inclination to adopt up-to-date methods which facilitate the more economical production of milk and tend to insure the public receiving a pure supply. Most useful information has been supplied by the system of milk recording. In this way farmers are enabled to know the exact annual yields of each cow in their dairy herd. They are thus in a position to balance the price received for milk against the cost of rations supplied.

Agricultural authorities throughout the country have seen the importance of impressing upon farmers the desirability of farming their grassland with the same care that is devoted to arable cultivation, and the improvement in the grazing qualities of the pastures that has been brought about by applications of basic slag, bone manures, mineral phosphates, and potassic fertilizers has been very marked.

During the last year the National Milk Producers' Council has carried out a very successful campaign with the object of increasing the demand for whole milk by the British public. In order, however, for the full results of this propaganda to be enjoyed by the dairying industry it is absolutely essential that the consumer should be enabled to purchase milk of guaranteed purity at the lowest possible cost.

Lower Winter Prices Indicated

During the summer months the public has been given to understand that the winter prices of milk will show considerable reduction upon those prevailing last year, but no definite agreement regarding the winter prices of milk has yet been arranged between producers and distributors.

The National Farmers' Union has undertaken to act on behalf of producers, and their representatives are now in negotiation with the National Federation of Dairymen's Association, with a view to arriving at a satisfactory settlement.

It is understood that the representatives of the National Farmers' Union put forward a proposal that the wholesale winter price of milk should be 1s. 6d. per gallon, and that the corresponding retail price should be 7d. per quart. This suggestion would have meant a reduction of 2d. per gallon to both producers and distributors in the prices which they received last year. This proposal was apparently not accepted by the distributors' representatives, and an alternative suggestion involving a mutual reduction of 1d. per gallon was similarly declined. A satisfactory settlement is exceedingly desirable from every standpoint, as it is generally recognized that the prosperity and wide development of the dairying industry is a question of first-class importance.

All Germany Is Eager to Expend
Its Multiple Millions of Marks

Only Way to Save Mark Is to Spend It, for Tomorrow It May Be Worth but Half, and He Who Saves May Lose

BERLIN, Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—In Berlin one continually hears the question "Was geben Sie für das Pfund?" ("How much do you give for the pound?") In the crowded gaslit cubicles of the Friedrichstrasse, where the money-changer works, at noon the \$10 bill will sometimes pay a hotel bill at breakfast time could not have been settled for half as much again, so no prices can be fixed. The shops mark their goods with letters instead of figures and they have a new list each morning of the amount for which each letter stands.

Ten days ago the jittery omnibus that goes to the Foreign Office charged 100,000 marks for the fare. Three days ago the conductor remarked dispiritedly that 500,000 was the rate. Hackney carriages still have taximeters which click up marks and pennies. A rubber-stamped official slip, pasted alongside, informs one from day to day by how many millions this sum in pre-war currency has to be multiplied to give the fare. When the writer last went for a drive the sanctioned multiple was exactly 5,000,000. Today this rate has been doubled.

Nobody Keeps the Mark

The proprietor of a stationery shop was asked what he did with the marks for which he sold his goods, since the day after he received them they might have lost half their value. "I put them into fresh stock," he said, "as fast as I get them, but they buy less and less each day." The whole Nation is engaged in the task of handing on the mark to somebody else. Nobody will keep it willingly. So the cafes are crowded; the sale of luxuries goes on; the houses are filled with eager speculators; shares in German industrial and other undertakings rise to preposterous prices.

The purchase of foreign securities by Germans is forbidden by law, except in cases where it can be shown that they are for use in external trade.

GREEK AND SERBIAN AGREEMENT
MAY LEAD TO PERMANENT ACCORD

Status of Port of Saloniki, Long a Bone of Contention Between the Countries, Is Now Satisfactorily Settled

By CRAWFORD PRICE
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 23.—A great step toward the perpetuation of the political accord between Serbia and Greece has been made by an agreement between the two countries concerning the Yugoslav zone to be established at the Port of Saloniki.

Saloniki provides in itself one of the problems of the Balkan peninsula, and the difficulty regarding its satisfactory disposition has always arisen from the fact that, whereas it is an essential to Serbia as it is more or less superfluous to Greece, its attribution to Serbia would cut off an essential Hellenic territory from the Greek mainland. This has been brought about by the natural tendency of the Serbian race to develop agriculture and consequently establish itself on the rich lands of the interior, and a similar tendency on the part of the Hellenes to devote their energies to mercantile life and the development of their mercantile marine. This has caused them to settle primarily around the coasts of the Aegean Sea.

Greece-Serbian Alliance

The present discussions really go back to 1912, when, during the Balkan War, the Greeks captured Saloniki while the Serbians occupied Monastir. The Bulgarians, Greeks and Serbians alike coveted both cities, and it was Bulgaria's threats to enforce its claims that led to the Greece-Serbian alliance, the basis of which was that the Greeks and Serbians should retain Saloniki and Monastir, respectively, while the Greeks were to provide the Serbians with such facilities at the port of Saloniki as would permit its free use without let or hindrance by Serbian commerce.

The idea of a Serbian zone in Saloniki was then admitted. During the past 10 years, however, it has been found impossible to reach a really satisfactory agreement for the practical application of this idea. The fundamental difficulty has been a delicate one, for that the Serbians would constitute an infringement of Greek sovereignty. The Serbs did not oppose this sovereignty, but they desired complete autonomy in the administration of the zone.

Discussion of the vexed questions entailed has been prolonged and tedious, but there is some reason to believe that the new menace from Italy has led both governments to moderate some of their claims in order to achieve a mutually satisfactory settlement. In any case, an agreement has now been reached and embodied in a series of four protocols. Serbian control over posts, telegraphs, customs and railways within the zone assures complete sovereignty, while the Captain of the Port of Saloniki becomes responsible for police duties only in the case of a crime committed therein.

Serbia to Have Veterinary Control

Serbian wishes again are granted in respect of veterinary control—a most important question, considering the value of the Serbian cattle export. On the Greek railway between the Serbian frontier and Saloniki there will be free circulation of Serbian rolling stock and personnel; the transport of sealed wagons will be effected by Greek locomotives and personnel, and guarantees have been given against the raising of transport charges.

The customs protocol calls only for a declaration regarding the numbers and methods of packing of goods exported in transport, while the Serbs will construct their own telegraph

Rates in Dollars and Pounds

Manufacturers have taken to quoting their rates in dollars or pounds. Theoretically these have first to be converted into marks before the transaction goes through. Practically they change hands without such preliminary, with the result that, despite legislative enactments, such business as is done is becoming more and more on a basis of gold.

The German Cabinet meets day after day and discusses complicated schemes to stabilize exchange; and but for one basic difficulty, this could be done, for the Reichsbank still holds \$25,000,000 in gold to use as cover for its notes. The difficulty is that the State has been raising in taxes only a fraction of what it is called upon to spend. It could only bring the amount of its outgoings down to the value of its receipts.

Without equilibrium national bankruptcy must occur, for the currency of the country is now practically waste paper and credit no longer exists. Bankruptcy means unpaid officials, unpaid army, unpaid police, and suspended public services, including railways which are all State owned. It is to prevent this, and the revolution that unpaid, hungry men are liable to bring about, that the German Chancellor has offered to the Allies to put a mortgage on all private property in order to enable a reparations and reconstruction loan to be raised. Germany anxiously awaits the result.

FAROE ISLANDERS
DEMAND HOME RULE

Norway and Denmark Contend for Ownership of Islands Which Desire Self-Government

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 23.—The inhabitants of that remote archipelago lying between the Shetlands and Iceland, the Faroe Islands, which belong to Denmark, have recently been agitating for a full measure of home rule. Since 1854 the islanders have possessed a constitution and enjoyed a limited amount of self-government, but the Great War touched them with its political unrest, and accentuated their desire for self-determination. The agitation took active shape in 1918, when the Home Rule Party obtained a majority in the Lagting, the local House of Parliament.

Local Self-Government

The Lagting has since then passed, and forwarded to the Danish Government, various bills in furtherance of local self-government, but all alike have been rejected by the Government in Copenhagen. In revenge, the island Parliament passed a vote of want of confidence in the special Minister of the Faroe Islands, who is also the Minister of Justice for Denmark. In consequence, the Lagting was dissolved, and a fresh election ordered. But the elections resulted in a defeat for the Home Rule Party, and the Home Rule Party again obtained a majority. The Faroe Parliament then, in extraordinary sessions, expressed its request for the removal of the offending Minister.

The three main reforms demanded by the islanders are: A separate financial law for the Faroes, a law regarding the use of the Faroe language in church and school, and a measure for extending the legislative powers of the Lagting.

Norway Is Interested

The Faroe Islanders are descended from the Norwegians, and their speech is a Norse dialect, but modern Danish is the language of the law courts, churches, and schools; the people belong to the Lutheran church. Colonized by the Norwegians in the ninth century, the islands belonged to Norway until 1380, when they passed to Denmark. But the links of kinship, language, tradition, and sympathy between the mother country and the islanders, have never been broken, and today, Norway is taking the greatest interest in the political fortunes of the lonely islanders and their struggle with Denmark.

Although the archipelago is composed of 22 islands, 17 being inhabited, the total area is only some 514 square miles, and the population numbers scarcely 16,000. Still, this small people retain much of the old Viking spirit, and seems determined to fight for the right, as a self-determining nation, to govern itself, to speak its own language, and become practically independent of Denmark.

Meantime, Norway is reviving her long latent claims to the islands, and it is a piquant situation: two powers are disputing the ownership of an insignificant group of islands, far distant from either of them; the inhabitants are claiming freedom from the present holders. Will the Faroe Islands cease to belong to Denmark? Will they revert to Norway? Or will they belong to nobody—but themselves.

HONOR SYSTEM USED
IN NEW ZEALAND JAILS

AUCKLAND, Aug. 9 (Special Correspondence).—During the last 20 years or so the New Zealand system of dealing with prisoners has been radically changed and with excellent results. Reform may be said to have begun with the putting of prisoners to planting of trees in 1901. Mr. C. E. Matthews, Undersecretary of the Department of Justice, at a recent meeting of justices of the peace in Wellington, described what has been done. Mr. Matthews asked the justices to contrast the harshness, monotony and drudgery of the old days with the relatively free conditions of today. The reformers believe that the best reformatory agency was reasonably interesting and reproductive work, and that if you treated a man as a brute or an irresponsible he would remain at those levels. It was their aim to make the prisoner a self-respecting individual who would be capable on his release of taking a place as an efficient wage-earner. The honor system was in force, and individuals and parties were constantly at work without guard.

The authorities, said Mr. Matthews in conclusion, tried to treat prisoners as sentient beings who, though they had erred, were akin to others in their feelings, aspirations, and desires. They tried to build up initiative, not to kill it; to inculcate self-respect and a sense of responsibility, not to another brute. He also mentioned that the old familiar broad acre, so long to brand the prisoner, had been abolished.

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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Decline of Drawing-Room Ballad

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

LONDON, Sept. 25.—A DISTINGUISHED musical critic has recently done his postman an ill turn by giving a lecture in Switzerland. Reuter reported him to have said that "The Rosary" was the world's worst song; which, as Punch remarked, was a nasty blow for the authors of "The Rosary."

The lecturer, however, has since protested that he could never have been so unjust to the thousand other claimants to the title of composer of the world's worst song. What he really said was that "The Rosary" had many claims to be regarded as the world's worst song. Even thus modified, the statement will still cause consternation in many circles. Imagination balks at the spectacle of a hundred thousand British drawing-rooms denuded of "The Rosary," "The Holy City," "Nazareth," "I Hear You Calling Me," "Until," and other examples of what has been designated the School of Tea and Tears, Muffins and Melancholia.

For many years critics and musicians have been preaching to the converted by telling each other in the professional press how very bad ballads are, but as those who like the world's worst songs rarely, if ever, see these fulminations, they might just as well have saved their ink. Such efforts are directed to the wrong address. In any case it is singularly difficult to convince people that the art they like is bad. Why should music which they understand and like be bad, and the music they neither like nor understand be good? One cannot resist a measure of sympathy after hearing some of the explanations.

Adjectival Risks

In aesthetics, the use of qualitative words like "good" and "bad" is attended with risk, for a quality is difficult to define. Ask anyone, for example, to define offhand "red" or "green." In ninety-nine instances out of a hundred the nearest approach to definition will be "Red is red and green is green." But the logical structure of propositions is scarcely so simple as those who constantly misuse language suppose. Wittgenstein has pointed out that "in the proposition 'Green is green'—where the first word is a proper name and the last an adjective—these words have not merely different meanings, but they are different symbols." The admirers of the world's worst songs have therefore, philosophical justification for their instinctive doubt of qualitative symbols.

Value in art, of course, depends on standards that differ from those applied, say, in mathematics. Now value, Lord Haldane asserts in "The Reign of Relativity," however it may seem to be, is ultimately developed to it. "It is yet estimated by standards which are final, in the sense that our minds are compelled in the end to accept the standards, just as in the case of those employed in our judgments of quantity." He calls as witness the history of art and literature. "It is without hesitation that we have for all time placed Wordsworth higher than Eliza Cook, and Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Goethe above the minor poets of our own and other countries. . . . We know broad differences in value there as certainly as we know the differences between light and darkness." Time is a solvent of all "bad" art.

Rag-Bag of the Cliché
Bringing up such heavy batteries may seem—if one is permitted mixed metaphors, and metaphors are much nicer mixed—rather like using a sledgehammer to crack a nut. The drawing-room ballad has in the past, however, proved to be a tough nut for critics to crack. And it presents in a simple form the whole question of values in musical art.

What is it in the average ballad that the musician objects to so much? For one thing the ballad is a rag-bag of the cliché—the exact musical equivalent of what Coleridge described as "language mechanized, as it were, into a barrel-organ, supplying both instrument and tune. . . . a press-room of larger and smaller stereotype pieces, which it requires but an ordinary portion of ingenuity to vary indefinitely, and yet produce something which, if not new, will be so like it as to do as well." As one writer puts it, the emotional composer thinks that provided he wears his heart on his sleeve, the veriest commonplace may pass muster. The objection to the cliché collector is his or her influence on uncultured taste.

Musical platitudes, insincerity and sentimentalism walk unshamed through the ballad, and self-conscious emotion is often aided by the use of so-called "religious" words—perhaps with the hope that these may cloak the musical stoniness of their setting. We are told that when a song was

brought to Brahms for criticism he invariably covered up the right hand part of the pianoforte accompaniment, and primarily judged it by its melody and its bass. The rest, he said, were trimmings. With the added precaution of covering up the words this is an excellent test for ballads. A still better plan is to cover up the melody and bass also. Not much will be lost musically.

Is the public taste for this obstinate relic of Victorian art declining? So far as London is concerned, yes. Conclusive evidence, which ought to convince even the hardened pessimist, is supplied by an announcement made a few days ago by Messrs. Chappell. The famous Chappell Ballad Concerts are no more. It is proposed to introduce "a more up-to-date form of concert. The number of vocalists will be reduced to not more than four, and very frequently only two, at each concert, while there will be a considerable augmentation of the orchestral side of the program. Messrs. Chappell feel that the taste of the public has advanced sufficiently for the old form of ballad concert to be somewhat obsolete, and there is no doubt that the taste of the public becomes more marked every day in its preference for orchestral music."

The introduction of orchestral music into ballad programs was the beginning of the end. Every true lover of music will rejoice to see the ballad go down to the dust from which it sprang, "upwept, unhonored, and"—one sincerely hopes—"unsung."

Music in Warsaw

Warsaw, Sept. 25

MUSICAL life in Warsaw develops rapidly. The Conservatoire is fortunate in the possession of some promising students of composition, while from the school of the Musical Society one student already has made his debut in the musical world with a symphony showing individuality and great technical skill. This young man, Casimir Sikorski, in all probability, will make a name for himself.

Pianoforte playing, for which Poles seem to have a special gift, has reached a high point of development. The Conservatoire has a staff of piano professors who themselves are pianists of celebrity, each of them representing a different school and style of playing. The director of the Musical Society school, Bolelaus Domaniewski, has founded a school of pianoforte playing entirely his own, and it must be said that whether one agrees with his method or not, he has succeeded in imparting to his pupils certainty of technique. Another professor of this school is the great Polish interpreter of Chopin, Alexander Michalowski.

The musical life of Warsaw has been enriched by the advent of many musicians, both Polish and Russian, who fled from Russia and have taken up their residence in Warsaw. The rivalry of various styles and schools is fruitfully and Warsaw bids fair to become a center of musical activity. The orchestra of the Philharmonic is excellent. Last winter the symphony concerts were alternately conducted by Emil Młynarski, director of the opera, and G. Fitelberg.

The most prominent of the younger Polish composers are Karel Szymanowski and Ludomir Różycki. Of these two the stronger individuality is the former, who trends new paths difficult for the uninitiated to follow, but opening out glimpses into a new world strange and as yet incomprehensible. His pianoforte music, while bristling with difficulties, tempts and incites the younger adepts, who find in him a modern development of Chopin. Time will show if they are right.

What is lacking at present in Warsaw is a cultivation of oratorio music. This is the more regrettable as, apart from the classic repertoire, Poland herself has a composer of choral compositions well deserving cultivation. This is Stanislaw Moniuszko, whose choral works are too little known. They possess rare beauty and have, moreover, the advantage of being easy to grasp and appreciate. But as there is a movement at work for encouraging and developing choral singing in Poland it is to be hoped that the present lack will soon be remedied.

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Tito Schipa

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York, Oct. 4

"ANYBODY who studies voice less than five years, working five days a week, is not properly schooled for singing in opera," said Tito Schipa, the tenor, talking with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"I began to work myself," said he, "at 15 years of age, studying piano and voice with Alceste Gerunda, the music master in the schools of my native town of Lecce, in the 'heel' of Italy. Gerunda had his own training from Mercadante, in the conservatory at Naples. He taught me for six years without pay. After I had been at work for three years, somebody asked me to show how I was getting along and persuaded me to sing. I consented; but when my master heard the next day that I had been rash enough to display my voice he severely reprimanded me. He told me I was not well enough drilled to venture a display of my powers."

"When I was ready, Gerunda presented me before the public in concert and then left me to my own devices. I had enough money to make my visit to Milan and to pay for lessons with an opera coach. I knew nothing about opera; I only knew the technique of singing. The most I could perform was a few songs, for I had practiced only exercises in vocalization and solfège, besides taking lessons in composition."

"My Milan coach taught me a repertoire, preparing me in a half-dozen roles in about six months. You see I was well-grounded in bel canto and a singer who knows bel canto can do anything he wants to within the scope of his voice. My own voice is a light tenor, and Gerunda impressed upon me the necessity of my remaining within the light tenor classification, at least in the first years of my career on the stage."

"You know there are four kinds of tenor voice—the light tenor, such as

my own, adapted to operas like 'The Barber of Seville,' 'Don Pasquale' and 'Sonnambula'; the lyric tenor, suited to operas like 'Lakmé,' 'Manon,' 'Bohème' and 'Tosca'; the heavier lyric tenor, suited to operas like 'Andrea Chenier' and 'Giocunda'; and, finally, the dramatic tenor, suited to operas like 'Trovatore,' 'Aida' and 'Otello.'"

"Artists sometimes, as they progress, work out of light roles into heavier ones. Caruso, in the last 10 years of his career, was a dramatic tenor. An artist who can sing the tenor roles of 'Juive' and 'Prophète' must be accepted as belonging in the strong tenor classification. For myself, I am not aiming in that direction. My desire is to sing well in what we call the light voice. I do not care to make a big noise; and then, you must remember, the strong tenor is unfit, generally speaking, for concert work. All he can do is to present a few opera arias. Most songs are light, and he cannot do them with success; accordingly, audiences soon get enough of listening to him."

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Mr. Schipa said that he enjoyed seeking success as a concert singer and indicated that he was going to continue making tours every season on his own account and appearing in opera for a part of the time.

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Conductors and Conducting

By FELIX BOROWSKI

HURRYING home from their travels in search of music, the conductors of symphony orchestras are beginning their activities for the season. Reporters have met them at the docks; they have been invited to express themselves as to the condition of music in Europe, the prospects for the season, the new works they have brought with them in their trunks, what they think of futurism, the artistic supremacy of America.

It was not always thus. The importance of orchestral directors is of comparatively recent origin, having taken its rise, let us say, in the latter quarter of the nineteenth century. Before that orchestra leaders were beaters of time, generally regarded with mild contempt by their audiences and with something rather stronger than mild contempt by the singers and instrumentalists, whose good servants they generally were.

The opera conductor was more humble than his colleague who diffidently led his forces on the concert stage; for opera in former days meant singing, and the singers, who were monarchs of all they surveyed, left the conductors little to do but obey their varying commands. It is true that occasionally the vocalists met their match in a director who, possessed of a hasty temper and a loud voice, dominated the situation; but this was seldom, and in any case the interest of the public was concentrated on the stage and never concerned itself with what was happening in the orchestra pit.

Early Conducting

It has generally been stated that the earliest conducting was associated with singing and this, as instrumental music as a separate and individual form of art did not come into existence before the sixteenth century, undoubtedly is true. Yet there were exceptions. In the Manesse collection of manuscripts in Paris there is a quaint engraving of the celebrated Minnesinger Heinrich von Melissen—who was often called Frauenlob—and that musician is depicted on a raised platform conducting the exercises of a number of people beneath him who are playing instruments of various kinds. Frauenlob is doing his conducting with a long stick as well as with his hand, and, judging by the worried expression worn by some of the musicians, he was likely to beat them as well as the time. It may be added that this picture goes back to the thirteenth century.

The practice of keeping singers in time by conducting with a roll of paper or a stick lasted long, but the develop-

ment of instrumental music led eventually to the real art of conducting, which is concerned with interpretation. Orchestras had become of importance when, at the end of the sixteenth century, opera had first been given to the world; but there was but little attempt made to bring out of the sounds of the lutes, lyres, viole da gamba, harpsichords, regals and other instruments any subtlety of effect. Probably it was not until the days of Lully (toward the end of the seventeenth century) that musical direction became an established policy.

Lully as Conductor

Jean Baptiste de Lully was a disciplinarian with a keen ear for musical effect and a disposition to carry out his artistic ends by violent means. He conducted with a long cane, and made use of it to enforce his demands upon players and singers alike. By dint of his own skill and knowledge, the blows and the hard words to which he treated his interpreters, Lully made his orchestra the first in Europe. Before his time, many of the players were unable to read notes, and had to have their music taught to them so that they could play it by heart. Before his reforms were effected, the playing was slipshod, inexact, rough in tone and uneven in rhythm. Lully changed all that.

In the eighteenth century, orchestral direction became something different. The stick and the roll of paper no longer were used to give signals to the players. Instead, the conductor sat at a harpsichord among the orchestral performers and around him were grouped a first and second violin, a solo violoncello, and perhaps some wind instrument. These would be directly under the conductor's eye, and his intentions having been communicated to them, they in their turn would pass them on to the remainder of the players. The principal functionary was the first violinist, who occasionally used his bow to give the tempo to the other members of the orchestra. Thus it was that Handel directed his opera and his oratorio

performances. In the latter, he would frequently sit at the organ instead of at a harpsichord. Bach, too, was accustomed to direct his music from the organ.

It should be stated here that for nearly two centuries conducting was a noisy accomplishment. Lully's long stick, to which reference already has been made, beat time by a process of thumping heavily on the floor. The first violinists gave the tempo to their fellow performers by rapping on the desks with their bows, occasionally stamping with their feet. All this hurly-burly could scarcely have added to the artistic enjoyment of the listeners.

It would seem that although the baton such as is used today was unemployed by conductors of eighteenth-century orchestras, it was not altogether unknown. The rolled-up piece of paper probably survived all through the century, but Johann Beerens, who in 1719 published a treatise on the technique of beating time, declared that some organists employed a stick, which implement, he believed, would be useful in smiting the heads of inattentive choirboys!

Even before that—in 1709—the translator of a work by Ragueneau entitled "A Comparison between the French and Italian Music and Operas," stated in a footnote that in Paris the "Master of the Music" at the Opera "had an elbow chair and desk placed on the stage where, with the score in one hand and a stick in the other, he beat time on a table put there for that purpose, so loud, that he made a greater noise than the whole band, on purpose to be heard by the performer."

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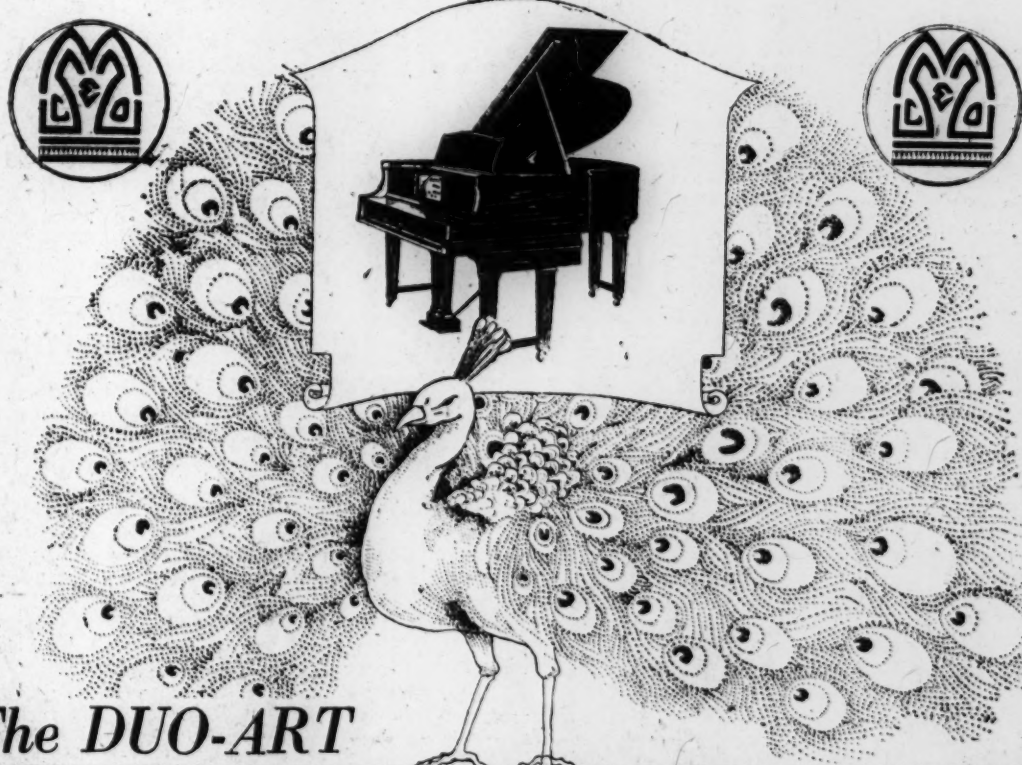
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Etienne of Touraine

THERE are many stories current of Leonardo's days of exile in Touraine, far from his beloved Tuscany. For one who loves Leonardo, and partly in relation to him, Touraine, the latest in this one: Leonardo had for servant in those days, a peasant girl named Mathurine, a Tourangeuse, whom he remembers thus in his will: "A garment of fine black cloth trimmed with fur, a hood of cloth, and six ducats, in recognition of her faithful service." The narrator seeks to explain this remembering of Mathurine and ignoring of all the fine Florentine and Milanese ladies the master had painted by saying it must have been Mathurine's soft, musical voice, "harmonious as the delicate shades of the evening clouds," her voice that recalled to the master the Tuscan peasant voices he knew so well. The narrator imagines further Mathurine bringing to Leonardo before the fire of the Clos-Euce his evening soup: Mathurine of the musical voice, her lamp held high, her manner gentle and graceful.

Time has not changed Touraine voices, nor the simple beauty and grace of her peasant women. History has indeed swept France through great political and economic changes since the days of Mathurine, but one doubts whether the heart of the Tourangeuse has changed any more than her manner.

In any case, there was Etienne. Chronologically, there was first Etienne's grandmother. I am always glad that I came to know Etienne by way of Madame, her grandmother, and her grandmother's very tiny epicure where the narrow streets met and parted again to go five different ways.

We were in search of fruit, and saw greens in the just discernible window as we came up the street. Very soon we found the leaves to be only a decorative foundation to white, fresh goat's cheese. But Madame did have plums. It was not until after she had weighed them, and searched for and found the piece of newspaper for wrapping them, and figured carefully the few sous of price, that she noticed our pack and our definitely bicycling clothes, and tanned skin, and hatless heads. Her questions were typically Tourangeuse: Weren't we very far from our homes? didn't our parents miss us dreadfully? how long had we been in France and

did we like Touraine? weren't we very young? and weren't we timid?

As we answered she grew more and more friendly, and would say repeatedly, with charming infection: "But see, how delightful!" Later, when we came out of the bakery shop down the street, we saw her hurrying toward us. Had we seen the church of St. Etienne with its Jeanne d'Arc statue? Of course, we went at once.

After that first day we were never allowed to pass the corner shop without stopping for at least a good day. Sometimes we pretended we had no time, but always we went to our hotel

life, and was eager to know about us. She would love to learn English and to talk English with us. She had waited to know us ever since her grandmother had begun to talk of us.

But how shall her manner of saying and doing things be told: the beauty of her voice, the part her fine tremulous lips played in making words and twisting them to delicate shades of meaning, the grace of her manner, and her movement? There in that lamp-lit kitchen, with its bell-tinted clock and its shining copper, the embroidery, and Etienne herself a part of its patient, self-denying, finely-drawn beauty, she seemed to me the epitome of Touraine.

The Child in Nazareth

The most authentic records concerning him are picturesque with his references to country sights and occupations, as if these things had early impressed themselves. He had seen the vulture hovering in the azure deep of the Syrian sky, and the hen mothering its chickens in the dusty courtyard of little white houses blistered by the sun; he had watched the sparrow on housetops and listened to the cooing of the doves; he had observed the husbandman sowing grain over his stony fields; had noticed the tares springing up with the wheat, had marked the differences between good land and bad. He had seen the

labourers going up and down with their baskets between the vines. He had listened to the farmers who prophesied what weather was to come from the colour of the clouds. He had watched the fox making for its earth, the snake gliding away into undergrowth murmuring with the buzzing of bees, the wolf lurking towards the mountains, and the hooded shepherd carrying the lamb in his arms down the hillside. He had also, we may surely think, brought home with him for his mother, in hands as dusty white from the shaping of stones, little nosegays of wild flowers gathered in the fields—flowers more richly appraised in his eyes than Solomon in all his glory.—A Gentleman With a Duster, in "Seven Ages."



A Crest Before the Sea

Photograph by J. M. Garrison

"Feed My Lambs"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The birthmorn of a range—and lo From pressured depths unfolding slow, Wide wondrous mists half blur, half show A primal naked hill.

O slow is soil on bareness laid Where rocks stare gaunt and wind-dismayed; There sometime came a bud, and blade, Increasing on the hill.

A liveoak shoot at last was grown; Another sprung from creviced stone; Inwove as one the two are blown In courage on the hill.

Two others leaning close beside The storm wind tests, yet, rock-afixed, Though smitten sore, they all abide Unconquered on the hill.

This broken, bent, unmeasured wild, Chill is its crest and fog-beguil'd, Yet is it obedient to Life's mild, "Feed here my lambs, thou hill," Martha Webster Merriew.

The Upper Delaware Country

It is variety, and endless, complicated variety, which gives strength and charm to the pastoral scene. And it is precisely in this respect that the Delaware River country satisfies the hearts of all who search for the perfect countryside. Everywhere there is the proportion that delights one's sense of the beautiful, and ministers to an eager aestheticism.

Traveling up the Delaware, one comes to the point where the east and west branches unite, and so end the tortuous ways they have taken, through narrow valleys, separated by distances varying from six to ten miles, each of them fed by a hundred brooks.

These upper waters of the Delaware River and the country adjacent have received small attention from writers, considering their worthiness as a theme. Mr. Burroughs wrote charmingly of a voyage down the east branch in a flat-bottomed boat, during his early years; but that is the most important recognition in letters that this romantic region can boast, though it has felt the kindest strokes of the painter's brush.

Here there are hills that rise gently, then more abruptly, to heights of five, six and seven hundred feet; and luxurious stretches of meadows ("meads"), and rolling fields, that decline like magic carpets from the bases of bosky hillides to the pebbly beaches. Here one sees a long, lean mountain, lying passively like some ancient mammoth that has outlived the race; and again the rhythmic roundness of some richly carpeted hillside, rising with majestic dignity to the level of the established horizon. And when one climbs to the top of some hill commanding a wider vista, one sees an intricate topography whose soil blooms prodigally with the flora of the Catskills. Everywhere farms lie in the valleys, incomparable

patterns in the deeply etched contours of a land that seems strangely out of tune with the hurried pursuits of modern life. Cows move slowly in the distance, black and white figures against the verdure, and as night comes on, country sounds, inaudible by day, are floated up in the perfect acoustics of the clear, evening twilight air.

What glories there are in the cathedral stillness of approaching night! It is all beautiful. Now and then, in the soft sighing of some wind, one hears pastoral music, and then one may fall to studying some bit of detail, some clownish caprice of nature in the formation of a rock, the growth of a shrub, or the outline of a tree. Here, for instance, on the horizon above my father's house, are two trees, so formed as to closely resemble a rooster. A bit shabbily done, to be sure, but none the less, unmistakably the proud, pompous lord of the flock; standing there, statue-like, in the incipient attitude of leadership.

But when the sun sinks, a vermillion ball, behind the distant mountains, long shadows cast their spears across the fields and chase the sunshine down the hills. Woods darken, lights fade, shadows thicken, and the cerulean blue of the sky falls like dust into the gathering gloom of the valleys. Soft vapors float above the levels of contentedly flowing streams. It is a picture that has tone and value and color; the exquisite melting and blending of lights that know all the gradations of nature's most magical touch.

Gorsica Boswell

Mad any country-fellow, with as itch for information, chanced to find himself in Piccadilly in the month of October, 1769, and encountered some London acquaintance, and inquired of him, curiously, whether he could tell him anything about one Boswell, the answer he would have received might easily have been as follows:—

"Why, you must mean 'Gorsica Boswell,' the scatterbrained Scot, who last month made a fool of himself by attending the Shakespeare Festival at Stratford on Avon in the ridiculous garb of an armed Corsican Chief wearing a scarlet waistcoat and breeches, with a cap or bonnet, with 'Viva la liberta' embroidered on its front, and flourishing a staff with a bird carved upon it to represent the Bard of Avon, and spouting a poem of his own composition, urging England to espouse the cause of Paoli, struggling to be free from the Genovese."

Since 1769, the notoriety that Boswell, for his intense and unrestrained joy, had achieved for himself by his visit to Corsica and the publication of his "Tour," has been swallowed up by the world-wide fame he has secured by his Life of Samuel Johnson. . . . Corsica Boswell has now become for us Johnson's Boswell, or even Boswell's Johnson.

After the session of Corsica to France, Paoli came to England, and was introduced by Boswell to Dr. Johnson, who greatly admired the general's "port and bearing," and there can be no doubt that Paoli, like the "great Mel" in "Evan Harrington," was a hero "with a port."—Augustine Birrell, in The New Statesman.

In Tuscany

A world of blue and gold—the blue of the calm, cloudless over-arching sky, the gold of a landscape flooded by the sun, and giving back the sun's own colors in the yellow and bronze and copper and saffron of fading oaks and chestnuts, of maples and plane trees and vines.

The apples are red on the trees, and the grapes hang in heavy purple and amber clusters in every vineyard and along the country roads. The peasant girls, in their bright kerchiefs and aprons, come singing through the fields, carrying the great bunches of grapes given them in return for their services in the picking, and their songs and gay voices carry far on the still air. The pink roses, in flower again after their summer rest, push over the garden walls. The woods are full of frail mauve cyclamens, and the pale purple autumn crocuses are lifting their delicate pointed petals in multitudes upon the turgid banks. The chrysanthemums are abloom and the lemons shine, amid their glossy foliage, while the oranges gleam like golden balls in the dusky rounded trees. The woods are rich in treasures to be had for the gathering; mushrooms, and the scarlet balls of the arbutus, and great luscious blackberries, staining the children's mouths purple, as they scramble through the thickets and eat their fill. The weather is out upon the hills.

There is a faint mist now at dawn and sunset, and a sharpness in the air, and the cobwebs, those marvelous webs of autumn, which the spiders weave among the brambles and between the asters and nasturtiums and dahlias, are sometimes in the morning agitated with a breath of frost. On the peasant house-fronts the bunches of corn-cobs, hung in serried rows to dry, flame orange in the sunshine, as though the walls were embossed with gold. Trays of tomatoes and figs are laid out to dry for the winter, and big yellow and mottled pumpkins, mellowing day by day among their fast thinning leaves, lie upon the lichen-grown roofs. The cypresses lift their dark spires motionless, and in the pine woods the slim clean trunks, which lift the rounded mossy crests in close green ranks, glow crimson and purple as the slanting sun-rays strike down the woodland aisles. And over all—over the quiet, rounded hills, and the silver-gray olives, and over the old white villas, gleaming like ivory and pearl upon the slopes and out upon the wide level plain, and on the fields where the great oxen tread slowly between the vines, rests that luminous golden light, which seems to permeate everything with gold, until, as the sun steps down toward the western hills, even the white road seems strewn with gold dust and the cypresses to be woven through with golden thread, and the very buildings to be washed in gold.

As the sun drops below the horizon, the rose and saffron tints pale, and the sky is full of luminous green light, against which the hills and cypresses out, sharp dark outlines. The stars blossom one by one, and, in the southwest, the thin sickle of the new moon shows a sharper edge as the dark comes on. Here and there a plume of blue smoke rises from some bonfire. An ox-wain creaks heavily by, a group of homing peasants behind it, carry-

Reality

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WELL-KNOWN religious journal recently called attention to an article which had appeared in England from the pen of a prominent professor of physiology in Oxford University. The professor says, "We must rid ourselves of the idea, so characteristic of the present, that the physical interpretation corresponds to reality itself, and is more than a preliminary and quite inadequate representation of it." And the religious journal comments, "To him the great illusion with which our age has to contend is the illusion that the physical sciences have given us reality." There follows a most illuminating discussion of the fallacious contention that consciousness is the result of material processes.

This is but one of many evidences that thinkers are awakening from the miasma of materialism in which they have been immersed, to some degree of realization of what constitutes reality. Men are awakening to the fact that true existence is something apart from material phenomena; that it transcends the belief of life and intelligence in matter. They are turning from the hopeless task of trying to find the solution to the problem of life in matter; and according to the degree of their receptivity to spiritual truth they are finding the true answer.

If one were to examine into the circumstances accompanying this change of thought, he would find it has been contemporaneous with the dissemination of the teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. While it is true that a form of transcendentalism, called idealism, had long been promulgated by a class of philosophers who denied materialism as reality, it remained for Mrs. Eddy to discover and present to the world the truth as to the reality of being, what constitutes reality, and to explain adequately the claims of the senses.

What? one may inquire. Does Christian Science do all this? Yes! and more; for Christian Science not only presents the truth about God and His universe, including spiritual man, but also discloses the method of using this knowledge to promote the welfare of mankind. It offers a sure means whereby the burdens and the hardships, the sin and the sickness, the want and the woe of human existence may be destroyed, and the kingdom of heaven gained here and now. Utopian and impracticable as this may seem, it is exactly what is being accomplished daily in a vast number of instances; and the proof is complete.

"All reality is in God and His creation, harmonious and eternal," declares Mrs. Eddy on page 472 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures."

"That which He creates is good, and He makes all that is made." And she adds this significant sentence: "There-

fore the only reality of sin, sickness, or death is the awful fact that unrealities seem real to human, erring belief, until God strips off their disguise." Here is a definite proposition. God and His creation constitute all reality; and God makes all, and all that He makes is good! Startling statements, to be sure, to those accustomed to think of God as creator of the so-called material universe with all its apparent discord, including sin and disease; but nevertheless sound, and based squarely upon the authority of the Bible.

What proofs, one may well ask, does Christian Science offer to substantiate these statements? "God is a Spirit," declared Jesus to the woman of Samaria, as reported in the gospel of John: "and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." The universe created by God could not be so unlike Spirit, as the material universe seems to be.

"God created man in his own image," we read in the book of Genesis. Moreover, the image of God, Spirit, could by no possibility be the changeable, temporal, and inharmonious mortal which has been called man. Man in God's likeness must be like Him, expressing His qualities, including perfection. All the false belief regarding man results because unreality seems to mortal sense to be real, until God proves its nothingness by stripping off its disguise. Through Christian Science it is learned that all that is temporal, inharmonious, and sinful, both in mortal mind and in material body, is but an illusion of physical sense, having nothing in common with God's perfect realm of the real.

In answering the question, "What is the cardinal point of the difference in our metaphysical system?" Mrs. Eddy says in "Unity of Good" (pp. 8, 10): "This: that by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause." This is the proof. Following in the steps of Christ Jesus himself, Christian Scientists are establishing the allness of God; that is, they are revealing reality by destroying all the claims of evil, under whatever form or guise they may seem to present themselves. Mankind, in consequence, is awakening to the realization that the seeming world of the physical senses is not God's creation, since all that He created is perfect and eternal, is good and true.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1923

EDITORIALS

THE words of Charles E. Hughes on peace and co-operation, spoken in Washington before the World's Dairy Congress, are worthy of wider circulation and display than they are likely to receive from newspapers in general. Addressed to 1000 delegates of an industry that in production, distribution and consumption is spread throughout the United States and the civilized world, his message will be carried personally to the four corners of the earth. But the kernel of the thought he expressed is so vital to all men, and its implications have been so little emphasized by advocates of peace, that wider distribution should be given to them.

The Bridge of Peace Must First Be Built

After reminding the congress that the American Government started the movement which led to its meeting, Mr. Hughes recalled the efforts of that Government for reduction of naval armaments and for assuring peace by removing suspicion and distrust, and said:

But vastly important as are these aims, and earnest and constant as are our labors to achieve them, we cannot fail to recognize that our ultimate aims lie beyond them.

Peace is not a final goal, but an opportunity. Limit of armament, assurance of peaceful settlements, are but the means through which we strive to create conditions in which the standards of human living can be raised and the satisfactions which are within the keeping of peaceful, industrious and intelligent communities can be enjoyed. You in this gathering represent one of those ultimate co-operative endeavors which go to the very fundamentals of human need. Peace conferences are valuable because they open the way for this sort of intelligent working together.

These words not only deserve the widest publicity but they also merit most serious consideration by business men and leaders of industry everywhere. Too little, apparently, have the practical and influential men of affairs realized what wars of the past meant to them and their interests, as well as their fellow beings throughout the world. Too little have they seemed to sense what any future war will bring not only to business and industry as such, but also to all human life. Far too much have they left the work of assuring future peace to "idealists" and "dreamers." They seemingly have failed to grasp in its essential bearings the idea that lies at the bottom of Mr. Hughes' epigram, "Peace is not the final goal, but an opportunity."

There is need of forcefully emphasizing that point and explaining it further than Mr. Hughes could do in the limits of a convention speech, and there also is not a little danger that his phrase may be misinterpreted somewhat, if left to itself in headlines and to casual perusal of the news of the day.

Not a few readers will note that the American Secretary of State declares that peace is "not the final goal" and there they will stop. They may read the rest of his sentence asserting that it is an "opportunity," but many will fail to appreciate the full meaning of the statement. Mr. Hughes points out that the "opportunity" ultimately aimed at will furnish the means for co-operative development of human well-being, but it is the duty of the advocates of peace to drive home by speech, through the written word, and by means of every printing press at their command, the essential thought in positive form that without peace there can be no opportunity for anything.

Certainly, "peace is not the final goal," but it is the one step, the only step, the imperative step, that must be taken, if mankind is to have any opportunity for any development whatever—opportunity for anything, whatever except destruction. Sometimes, if the attention of men is directed too persistently to a greatly desired final goal, they are led to forget or overlook the immediate, essential steps that must be taken and the obstacles that must be removed before the goal can be reached. They see the fair, high mountain they long to climb, but fail to remember the deep, wide river that must be crossed and the bridge that must be built before they can even begin to scale the height.

The mountain of opportunity is the final goal. It must be reached and climbed, if men are to live and develop in co-operative endeavor. It cannot be reached until the bridge of assured peace is built, safe and strong, across the river of war with its black currents of hate and distrust and destruction. The thing to do is for everyone to apply his thought and work toward the building of that bridge.

STANDING at bay at last, faced by the determined onward-marching phalanx bearing the warrant of the supreme official power of the State, the saloons which have long defied the law in the city of Philadelphia are making what is, no doubt, their last fight for a precarious existence. Their defeat is foreordained and inescapable. This they know, but with a tenacity which is the merest remnant of a once powerful domination in the political affairs of that Commonwealth, they prefer annihilation to surrender. No single concrete example of disobedience to the law has more clearly illustrated the purpose and intent of those who for so many decades defied all reasonable regulatory measures, to nullify, by whatever means possible, the edict of supreme authority in the Nation, than this defiance by a mere handful of outlawed saloon keepers. They are fighting tooth and nail, with all their stakes on the table.

The Saloon Still Defiant

Recent events have served to show how futile any such defiance of the law really is. The open saloons and cafés, where liquors are sold in violation of law, are much more easily dealt with than the perambulatory bootlegger who is without domicile or known habitat. In Philadelphia, as elsewhere where established offenders persist in their disobedience, the time-lock injunction will

prove an effective weapon in the hands of enforcement officers. If even a few of the 1300 or more resorts which are said to be violating the law in Philadelphia were closed by this method and forced to remain closed for a term of one year, cautious property owners would hasten to see to it that occupants of their buildings who are known to be violating the law ceased their practices.

No city of considerable size in the eastern sections of the United States is free from the nuisance which Governor Pinchot has set himself to abate in Philadelphia. Much is said of the activities of bootleggers. This is by those propagandists who seek to make it appear that it will never be possible to stamp out violations of the law. But it may be discovered, if it is not already known, that a very considerable part of this illicit traffic is carried on under roofs and in the business districts. The propagandists are careful not to direct attention to this class of offenders. They know that means are at hand to check such operations effectively.

It may be, after all, that with the disguised saloons, cafés, and lawless drug stores padlocked and boarded up, the source of much of the poisonous liquor which now finds its way into the hip pockets of those who can ill afford to pay for it, and much less afford to drink it, will be destroyed.

It will be interesting to observe whether the representatives of the British Dominions at the Imperial Conference, now in session at London, do, as seems now probable, cast their influence in support of British acquiescence in the proposal of the United States for the control of the liquor smuggling scandal. It is now some months since Secretary Hughes

Dominion Opinion at Westminster

suggested that if the time-honored limit of three miles from shore should be extended to twelve miles for the purpose of enabling American officials to search craft suspected of hovering off the coast with the intent of supplying contraband liquor, a reciprocal concession might be made by the United States whereby British liners would be enabled to bring liquors under seal into American ports. Decision on the matter has been deferred by the British Government, but not with greater delay than ordinarily attends diplomatic negotiations. The tone of the English press toward the proposition has been largely hostile, but it is now reported that the premiers from overseas, notably those of Canada and Australia, have expressed themselves as in favor of the American contention. In all probability some action will come out of the present Imperial Conference.

Aside from its immediate bearing upon the question of the enforcement of prohibition within the United States, and the right of a friendly nation to make that enforcement more difficult, this situation has an interesting bearing upon the prospects of the League of Nations. One of the most earnest arguments, and one of the most plausible, put forth by the American opponents of that League is that since the Dominions of Great Britain are given votes in the Assembly, the British Government as a whole will have six votes to the United States' one, should the latter Nation become a member. But it has been argued in response that the British Dominions are emphatically self-governing Dominions, and that upon innumerable issues their public opinion and their governmental action are not absolutely in accord with that of the British Government. It is a matter of common notoriety that even had not the Washington Conference supplied the immediate incentive for the cancellation of the treaty between Great Britain and Japan, the Dominion governments of Canada and Australia were so thoroughly discontented with that agreement that the abrogation of the treaty would have been forced in the end by them. It is also a fact that Australia, New Zealand and Canada are heartily in accord with the position of the Pacific coast states of the American Nation on Japanese immigration. There are other matters relative to international relations in the Pacific in which the British Dominions are largely at one with American policy.

If, as a result of the favorable sentiment of the British Dominions, the Imperial Government should acquiesce in the American proposition of the twelve-mile limit, it will afford a new illustration of the growing unity of thought among English-speaking peoples of the world. It will show that the Dominions of Great Britain are more in accord with New World ideas and sentiments than the more conservative statesmen of their home Government, and it will above all things assist in putting a quietus upon the argument, untenable for other reasons, that under the plan of the League of Nations Great Britain would have six votes to the United States' one.

IN MANY of the cities of the United States, and perhaps more noticeably in those of the Atlantic coast section, there has grown up, slowly and by unobserving people almost unnoticed, the system of night or evening schools, available to wage earners, both American and alien. A little more than six years ago it was recalled that the free night schools in Boston might properly have observed the semi-centenary of their founding. But no public ceremony marked the occasion, important as it was regarded by many. Possibly the development of these schools is generally accepted as an expedient, merely, to meet the need which those attending have manifested.

But it seems to signify much more than this. In it there is apparent the conscious effort of those who have combined to establish and carry on the work, as well as a laudable determination of many men and women, and boys and girls, either because they are purposefully employed during the daytime or have passed the legal school age, to obtain at least the fundamentals of an English education. The campaign has been aided in recent years, it is true, by those who have sought by that method to advance the very laudable cause of Americanization. But

Growth of the Night School

above and apart from this undertaking there must be a more universal appeal, both to students and teachers, many of the latter of whom have contributed of their time and energies, without adequate pay, in carrying on the work.

Not all of these night workers in the schools are in the lower grades. In connection with many of the universities and colleges, as well as under the auspices of associations and large industrial and commercial organizations, night schools for students pursuing advanced studies are maintained. Technical schools, law schools, business colleges and trade schools prepare, in evening classes, their graduates for degrees and diplomas. One wonders just what the degree of illiteracy and unfitness would be in some of the larger cities of the country without the helpful influence of the night schools.

In the mountain country of the south and southeast, in recent years, there have been established hundreds of little evening schools where adults have been induced to gather to learn the very rudiments. Thousands who were formerly unable to read or write have gained this knowledge, and with it a greater degree of self-respect. The process need not be called one of Americanization to make it such, because it is, consciously or unconsciously, a progressive step toward better citizenship. Education, wherever gained, tends to equip those receiving it for the duties owed to the community and to the country.

ACHIEVEMENTS to be accredited to the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music this season were the giving of a series of brilliant concerts and the bringing to the attention of the American public of certain more or less unfamiliar artistic figures. If there has been any falling off of late in the standards of the meetings which Mrs. F. S. Coolidge instituted at Pittsfield, Mass., in the closing year of the war, it was compensated for in 1923 by the admirable material of the programs and by the high quality of the interpretations. It may have been no improvement in the administration of affairs to produce two small pieces written by commission, instead of producing one piece in full form, written under circumstances of a prize contest and crowned by a jury. But however that may be, there were plenty of good uncalculated outcomes this September, including the emergence into notice of Paul Hindemith, a composer of the modern German school, whose quartet in F minor was presented for the first time in the United States; and the disclosure of the abilities of Mme. Myra Hess, pianist, and Lionel Tertis, viola player, who performed sonatas by Brahms and Bax in distinguished fashion.

The Berkshire Temple of Music

What makes the five fall gatherings on the Coolidge estate important, no doubt, in the history of American aesthetics, is their freedom from commercial technicality on the one hand and from social complexity on the other. Attendance is without price. Discussion is without hindrance. In few places in the world, probably, can listeners find their faculties of musical appreciation so liberally circumstanced as they can in the little auditorium of timber and boards known as the Berkshire Temple of Music.

It may be contended with some plausibility that the people who ride up to South Mountain on the three afternoons and two mornings of the festival are more European in their predilections than American. But it may be answered that no roadside has such a corrective effect on persons who talk music while they jog along as one bordered by a rail fence, and that no spot of ground acts so genially on their sensibilities when they step out of their conveyance as one, like the Temple of Music hillside in autumn, scented with blossoming wild thyme.

Editorial Notes

THE call for a rally of the dry forces of the Nation, in support of the Eighteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which has been sent out by the Federal Council of Churches, may be expected to obtain some important results. It was issued "in recognition of the tremendous propaganda which is being carried on to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act, and to discredit all law," and with the purpose of rousing public thought out of the apathy and inactivity in which it has become enmeshed. Any campaign, designed to accomplish simply the latter result, would be worthy of support, even if the prohibition issue were not of itself so important.

It is true that many peoples have a national dress, but is it anywhere donned with greater pride than in Scotland? Then, too, other peoples have their national music and musical instruments, but can anywhere a real equivalent of the bagpipes be found? The Highland gatherings in the early autumn of the year give the natives and their friends the opportunity to appreciate them both to the utmost. It makes no difference what the origin of either may be, they will continue to be regarded by those most intimately connected with them as the concrete symbols of their country's nationality. As such, indeed, they serve a purpose highly estimable.

AS THE church at Hingham, Norfolk, England, contains a bust of Abraham Lincoln, whose ancestors once lived in this town, it is most fitting that the church at Hingham, Mass., is to receive one of the three chairs being sent from the former place to the latter by an English donor. Mr. Harry C. Tofts, the gentleman in question, has himself made the chairs out of a tree which stood until about sixteen years ago near the English Hingham, in Kimberley Park. Even though representing but a small bond of friendship between England and America, it must be remembered that the strongest rope is but the composite of many tiny strands.

World Trade and Currencies

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, Sept. 21 (Special Correspondence)—No more complicated problem than the crisis in world trade could be raised, and although general conclusions can indeed be drawn, so many economic factors escape that there is a risk of finding the most widely accepted maxims falsified. As an example we may point to the controversy which is now proceeding in England as to whether the occupation of the Ruhr is in fact responsible for commercial difficulties and resultant in unemployment, or whether British trade has not actually gained by the occupation. There is much to be said on either side, and while Mr. Baldwin and the majority of British business men declare dogmatically that the coming winter will be hard because of the European upheaval, M. Poincaré, supported by many French economists and even by a number of British experts, affirms the exact contrary. Unemployment was indeed worse in England last autumn than it is this autumn.

While it is better to refrain from taking one side or the other in this particular case, it is interesting to note that there has just been issued in France a general report upon an inquiry into production, as well as the relations of country with country and of master with man, in which certain definite assertions are made. The history of industry since the war is exceedingly curious. During the first half of 1920 the price of raw materials in Europe reached its highest point and the cost of living became excessively elevated. Thereupon the council of administration of the Bureau International du Travail, on which sit, side by side, representatives of the employers, the workers, and the governments, met first at London and then at Genoa. It was resolved to open an inquiry and it is the results of this inquiry which are now published.

The ideas which were then prevalent do not seem to be entirely supported. To give one instance, it was proposed three years ago to launch an appeal to the workers to intensify their production. It was held as beyond dispute that the recurrent strikes, and above all, the recently instituted laws which confine the working day to eight hours, were the principal causes of the world crisis. It can hardly be said that this is borne out, for although it would have appeared that production, and again production, and always production, was the great need of the world after the wasteful years of war, there now seems to be, on the contrary, a glut in the market; and in Europe, at any rate, it is difficult for the employers to provide a sufficiency of work to justify even eight hours of labor per day.

It is this constant change in the apparent elements of the problem which baffle the inquirers. Undoubtedly, in 1920, in France especially, the employers were attacking chiefly the eight-hour day and they had no doubt that the investigation into the conditions would bear out their contentions. M. Jouhaux, the representative of the workers, accepted the challenge, and it would seem that whatever else is responsible for the post-war difficulties, it is not the reduction of the hours of work which must be blamed. It is a Frenchman, Prof. Edgard Milhaud, who has drawn up the report, and it is only fair to say that the conclusions are not unanimously accepted.

Since 1920 a new factor has made itself felt. While the call was still for production, there was a sudden collapse of prices. This in its turn brought about a collapse of production in many countries, and instead of longer hours being called for, there has been, notably in England, an undoubted increase of unemployment. The point which should above all be noted is the variability of the rates of exchange. Some countries which have kept their currency at something like its former value and are at the same time to be numbered among the productive countries—England is a case in point—are unable to sell their goods to those countries which have a low currency. The depreciation of money on one side of a frontier, with the appreciation of money on the other side, has created a barrier which is more insurmountable than any tariff wall. On the other hand, industrial countries like Germany, whose money is falling to zero, are preparing to flood the world with their cheap products.

Naturally America cannot escape the consequences of the fluctuation of values, and the United States may find it increasingly difficult to export to Europe. In 1920 it was to be observed that although, according to economists, a drop in prices should mean an increase in consumption, toward the end of that year there was a deliberate restriction of consumption which determined the fall in prices. There was a swift and unexpected strike—the word is not out of place—of the customer. Matters had been pushed so far that there was a "crack." The producer was obliged to cut down his production. Unemployment became widespread. The same conditions, in spite of ups and downs, still prevail over a great part of the world.

There is then no need to seek the causes elsewhere than in the disorganization of the international market, provoked by monetary unreliability. The great remedy is the stabilization of money. Not until practical steps are taken toward this stabilization, can any productive country feel that it can safely go ahead, assured of an outlet for its goods. The countries which suffer most are indeed those with the soundest money. England, which has devoted its efforts to raising the pound sterling, is harder hit than France, which has seen the franc steadily fall.

It is not by saving itself, but by saving others, that a country can really find salvation. Altruism is here—in the economic domain—the best guide. Enlightened self-interest would dictate assistance to others. It has become impossible to pass by on the other side. We are truly our brother's keeper. The condition of our own well-being is the well-being of our neighbors. Scripture is fulfilled today even in the economic sphere; and if one cannot be dogmatic about anything else, one can be dogmatic in asserting that the countries of the world are so interdependent that internationalism is not a fanciful theory, but a vital necessity.

Dwellers on the Roof of the World

MAN'S loftiest abode is the Empire of Ladakh, a kingdom sealed by the snows of the high Himalayas. A. Russell Reusing, in Travel, writes of it: "Midway between Chinese Tibet, Russian Turkestan and British India, a half a thousand miles behind the world's tallest barrier, occupying the loftiest inhabited and cultivated areas in the world, lies the mystic, subjugated Empire of Ladakh. . . . Ladakh boasts the only celestial abode of temporal man. Its population of good-humored, prosperous people thrive between altitudes of 12,000 and 15,000 feet, while many migratory tribes shift between 15,000 and 18,000. Her elaborately colored and grotesque figured mountains attain the ethereal height of 28,000 feet, the plateaus of which constitute the peak of worldly habitation."